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DISCOURAGED FREDDY.

The folks all keep a-sayin'
"O, Freddy, do be good!"
I wonder why they cannot know
I would be if I could?
O' course I would be if I could
An' I'd begin right now,
But how can anybody be
When no one tells him how?
When I try to write like mamma
An' slop a little ink,
Nurse says, "I wish you would be good!
What will your mamma think?"
Papa is good, an' when like him
I try to telephone,
Then Bessie says, "O, do be good!
An' do let things alone!"
Once when I tossed the baby,
(Pa does it every day)
Why such a fuss you never saw!
I can't be good that way.
It isn't being good, you see,
To run, or shout, or jump,
Or make Bose bark, or cry, if you
Fall down and get a bump
It isn't good to handle things,
Or leave 'em anywhere,
To wind the clock, or grind the shears,
Or cut the kittie's hair.
Mamma an' me are 'scouraged,
An' I wish 'at someone would
Just tell me what nice little boys
Do, when they're awful good.
—The Housekeeper.

ODD JAPANESE CARVING.

The accompanying photograph of a Japanese priest carved in one piece of ivory shows how remarkable the Japanese are and what wonderful patience they have. The priest is bearing in his right hand a staff, to which is bound a lotus bulb, while in the open palm of the left hand he holds a miniature figure of himself, exact as to detail.

Every hair of his head and every detail of the body and drapery are perfect. The flowing robes are as thin as paper. One can almost see under the finger nails; the arms show as far as the elbow, inside of the loose sleeves, evidencing the wonderful skill of the carver and how carefully he must have done his work to prevent the delicate ivory from breaking to pieces under his tools.

TOO MUCH MUSIC.

Recently a burglar entered a house in Berlin, and, hearing footsteps approaching, he hid himself behind the piano. It was 7 o'clock in the morning, and the steps were those of a piano teacher, who had come to give instruction to the youngest daughter of the house.

He taught her for an hour and the burglar then thought that he could escape, but he was mistaken, for at 8 o'clock a lesson on the piano was given to the eldest daughter, at 9 o'clock a lesson on the flute was given to the youngest son, at 10 o'clock a lesson on the violin was given to the eldest son, at 11 o'clock a lesson on the harp was given to the children's aunt, at 12 o'clock a lesson on the mandolin was given to their mother, at 1 o'clock luncheon was served in the room, and each in turn played the piano while the other were eating, at 1:30 a grand concert began, flute, violin, mandolin and piano being played at the same time.

At 2 o'clock another teacher appeared and was just about to announce the program for the afternoon when the burglar came forth from his biding place, and, glaring at the astonished musicians, cried:

"Send for the police if you like, but for heaven's sake stop that infernal music! I'd sooner any day go to jail for six months than hide another hour behind that piano."

War Words Worth Knowing

Cleveland Leader.

Russian and Japanese are two languages of which Americans who deem themselves good linguists know little. The names of familiar things, in either tongue, are so utterly without similarity to anything in English that it is impossibe to make much use of native terminology in news from the seat of war.

A few words, however, are common enough in dispatches and letters from eastern Asia to make them worth knowing. Only one is Japanese, namely, "yen." Four or five are Russian.

The yen is the coin of Japan which fills the same place in Japanese currency which the dollar holds here. Its value, as officially rated by the United States treasury department is 49.8 cents in American money. The gold yen was worth about twice as much before Japan placed its money on the gold basis, by adjusting the size and value of its coins to about what its silver money was then worth. A "sen" is the one-hundredth part of a yen, and the "rin" is the tenth part of sen. These minor coins, however, do not appear often in news from Japan or Japanese armies. Japanese measures are so unlike our own that they will not be used in war dispatches. Distances and weights will be given in terms understood by Americans.

The Russian unit of value is the ruble, which is worth 51.5 cents in United States money. It will be seen that the principal coin of Russia is very nearly equal in value to that which holds the like position in Japan. The kopeck, which often figures in Russian literature, is the one-hundredth part of the ruble. The common way of stating distances in Russia is by versts. A verst is 3,500 feet, or almost two-thirds of a mile, as Americans reckon distances. One hundred versts means about sixty-six and a half statute miles.

One Russian measure of weight is very likely to turn up frequently in news from the war region. It is the pood, which equals forty Russian pounds, or about thirty-six pounds such as are used in this country. The Russian pound is nine-tenths of the American.

A Russian army term, common in printed matter about Russian wars and military affairs, is "sotnia." A sotnia of Cossacks means simply a squadron, or the sixth part of a big Russian regiment, which may contain 1,800 men, on the war basis.

These few terms, well understood, may clear up many an interesting point in the news from eastern Asia. They are worth knowing for the enjoyment of general literature concerning Russia and Japan.

FINELY TAILORED DOGS.

Parisian dogs may boast the most elaborate wardrobes of any canines in the world. Each season brings to light some new designs in dogs' clothes. The dogs

of wealthy Parisians frequently own wardrobes fashioned by expensive tailors, which are worth in the aggregate many hundreds of francs. It is possible to judge from the pictures of recent dog fashions presented herewith just how a dog of high degree is expected to look in the gay city.

Making a Monkey of Himself.

Krupper—Did Withers tell you he saw me in the park on horseback?

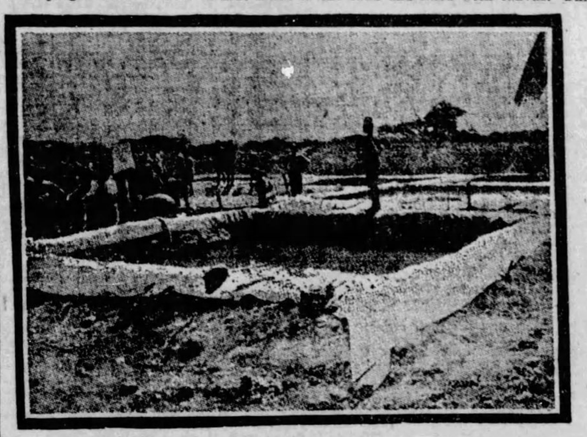
Miss Bridle—Yes; wasn't it mean of him?

Krupper—Mean of him? I don't think I understand.

Miss Bridle—I saw you, too; but I never should have mentioned it.—Boston Transcript.

CANVAS WELL IN THE DESERT

A canvas well, as might be imagined, is a very poor substitute. In the deserts of Africa the army detachments frequently resort to this ingenious means of keeping water. A hole is first made in the sand and lined with canvas. This



is in turn filled with water and used as a temporary reservoir. The canvas serves to hold the water for surprisingly long periods. The accompanying illustration will serve to give some idea of its formation.

WINDMILL OF STRAWS

CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING OF STRAW WINDMILL.

This is a pretty though fragile toy, and the making of it will be both interesting and easy, unless you have "clumsy" fingers. If you have, it will be a good exercise for the purpose of making them less clumsy.

The whole machine is made entirely of straw—there isn't even a drop of glue or wax to hold it together. You must have good, sound rye straw, unthreshed, or at least unbroken. If you live in the city, the straws which come in bundles for use at soda water fountains will furnish your material, but some of them must be larger than others, so that they can be slipped over them.

The wheel is made of two three-inch pieces of coarse straw. Slit each piece for rather more than half its length into either three or four strips and bend these strips out until they are nearly perpendicular to the rest of the straw, thus making a three or four spoked wheel attached to a short tube.

If these tubes are then slipped over a smaller straw, with the spokes facing each other and interlocking, they will hold together well enough to form a windmill with six or eighth vanes, turning easily on its straw axle. The ends of this axle are inserted into slits made very carefully in the middle of two long coarse straws, which are fastened together by two short and smaller straws inserted near their ends in the same way.

This makes an oblong frame. On the frame may be made of a single very long straw bent into a narrow triangle with the small end stuck into a slit near the big end. In either case another crosspiece must be put in near the windmill and a long straw passed through slits in the cross pieces and the end of the frame. This long straw is to blow through. It must be in line with the windmill and its top must be bent upward slightly and very carefully. Now, if you hold the apparatus by the blowing tube and the opposite end of the frame, and blow through the tube, the windmill will turn merrily, to the great delight of the youngsters and to your own satisfaction at having been dexterous enough to make a real moving and fairly strong machine entirely out of such unlikely material as a few straws.

Of course you may fasten the straws together with wax, instead of slitting them, but anybody can do that.

WADING BLOOMERS THE LATEST NOVELTY

Wading bloomers for children are the latest novelties shown for the coming season. These useful garments are waterproof, and are ample enough to hold all the small petticoats of either a boy or a girl. They slip on right over all the clothes, and gather in tightly at the knees and waist.

Another novelty, which older bathers, as well, will appreciate, is the bathing garter. These garters are made of a piece of stout linen, which is shaped to fit the abdomen, each end being fastened with an elastic end fastener. The elastic used is made purposely for them, and is of pure rubber about an inch in width.

Bathing caps are to be seen already in all sorts of shapes. The triangular scarf of waterproof materials, plaid and plain, will be more popular than ever this season. This scarf is placed about the head and tied in a jaunty bow in front. A rubber cap is attached to the under side of the scarf.

Large silk hats of silk rubber, bordered with a frill of the same, will be favored by those who fear the sun's effects.

HINTS TO HEALTH CRANKS

In the article, "Perfect Feeding of the Human Body," Isaac F. Marcosson presents the remarkable experience of Mr. Horace Fletcher, who has lived for five years on one-third the quantity of food eaten by a healthy workingman. At the age of 54, and after this economic diet, he can ride 100 miles a day on his bicycle without fatigue. He began his experiments with food five years ago, when he was refused life insurance on account of stomach trouble. He eats only what his appetite craves, and he chews his food thoroughly. He averages thereby 32 chews to every mouthful of food. He frequently eats candy as a substitute for breakfast. A sample meal consists of baked brown potatoes and coffee which has four-fifths milk without trimming. Mr. Fletcher took at the Yale gymnasium, the exercises prescribed for the varsity crew. He suffered no muscular fatigue. At Yale he lived on two meals a day. His food was cereal, milk and maple sugar, and he never exceeded twelve ounces a day. For himself he has solved the problem of economic nutrition.

Mr. Fletcher's experiments with food have proved these things for him:

1. He can live on one-third the amount of food usually eaten and be healthy and vigorous.
2. Only five hours' sleep are necessary.
3. When food is thoroughly chewed, the waste of digestion is reduced nine-tenths.
4. The appetite indicates the needs of the body and wants simple food.
5. Since an important part of digestion is done in the mouth, thorough chewing is necessary.—World's Work.

Willie!

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported. "Mrs. Brown says its none of your business how old she is."—Detroit News.

ANCIENT HEADDRESS.

Centuries ago dandies and prominent officials in India were wont to arrange their hair in the manner shown in the accompanying picture. Professor Rhys Davids, an authority on ancient India, was probably the first to draw attention to this elaborate headdress, which was

worn solely by men and apparently only by those who were of some prominence in society.

In a few excellent sculptures recently discovered this manner of wearing the hair is clearly illustrated. From one of them the accompanying picture is reproduced, and from the fact that his hand is raised in the act of benediction it is thought probable that the gentleman represented was a Buddhist priest.

SOME RAPID THINKING.

She raised her head from his shoulder for a moment.

"Do you believe that exercise and lotions and toilet preparations will improve a woman's looks?" she asked.

He pressed her blond curls back upon his chest.

"They couldn't improve the looks of some women," he said.

"Whose?" she asked.

"Well, yours and Violet Sleweye's for instance," he replied, thoughtlessly.

"I don't understand you," she said, raising her head for the second time and chilling him with a look. "We are not at all alike."

"I mean," he replied, turning her head for the second time and thinking quickly, "that your looks couldn't be improved because they are perfect as they are, and that hers couldn't be improved because no amount of work could make her pretty."

And the firelight flickered knowingly as she sighed a great sigh of contentment and belief, while he drew a deep breath.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

To clean sponges, wash them in diluted tartaric acid, rinsing them afterward in water; it will make them very soft and white.

HOW FLANDERS PLAYED THE GAME

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

BY F. L. DUSTMAN.

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CHAPTER IV—(Continued.)

Flanders had been away from the office four weeks, and for that time the family had no income, while the expenses so far as John was concerned, were considerable. Trut to her word, Julia had tightened on the purse strings and had spent but $50. With John it was different. A little figuring showed that during the same time he had spent $525. The figures rather staggered him.

The heat of the canvass was off and the sum looked large. He had no idea that expenditures would aggregate so much.

If this little skirmish of four weeks cost $525, what about a long and hot campaign?

Flanders did not make an itemized statement of expenses to Julia. He did not want her to know how the money had been spent. Julia was surprised at the sum.

"It looks very large," she said, "I can not understand why it cost you so much."

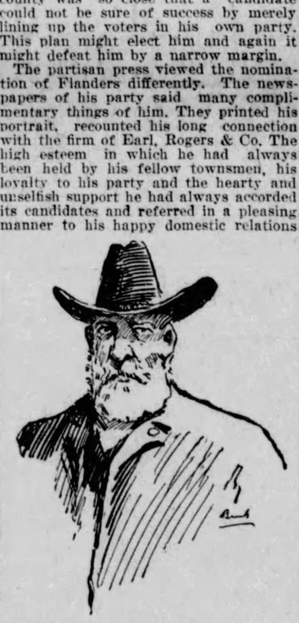
"Easy enough," John replied, "You must remember I traveled over the county continuously for the past four weeks, and one cannot do that for nothing. Then, too, I had to pay men for their time for working for me. You see there are scores of places where it is necessary to spend money that you know nothing about, Julia. In fact it was an eye-opener to me, and I have had considerable experience in politics."

If this explanation failed to satisfy Julia she at least thought best not to prolong the conversation, but merely remarked that she knew her husband had done everything for the best.

For three weeks succeeding the convention there was little that the successful candidates could do. The campaign committee had not been selected and the work of beginning the organization was deferred until after the opposition party had made its nominations. The candidates did not care to begin active work until they knew the names and had sized up the strength and weakness of their opponents.

All that they could do was to advise with their friends and become acquainted and make themselves generally agreeable to as many persons as possible. At the same time the candidate was expected to be evolving schemes by which to secure votes from the other party. The county was so close that a candidate could not be sure of success by merely lining up the voters in his own party. This plan might elect him and again it might defeat him by a narrow margin.

The partisan press viewed the nomination of Flanders differently. The newspapers of his party said many complimentary things of him. They printed his portrait, recounted his long connection with the firm of Earl, Rogers & Co. The high esteem in which he had always been held by his fellow townsmen, his loyalty to his party and the hearty and unselfish support he had always accorded its candidates and referred in a pleasing manner to his happy domestic relations



CAPTAIN BARTON.

and his interesting family. He was held up to the public as a model man and just the kind of material needed in the auditor's office, as his years of business training pre-eminently qualified him for the place.

Flanders was delighted at this public commendation. He had often read the same praise bestowed on other candidates but somehow it all sounded differently when published about himself. He purchased large numbers of these papers and had marked copies mailed to voters throughout the county.

The opposition papers were not as complimentary, but this was not to be expected. In a formal way they referred to his candidacy and spoke of him as a man well known to the voters of the city but that while he was a successful business man it remained to be seen if he would be equally successful in the domain of politics, and intimated that their party would nominate a man for auditor who would cause Mr. Flanders no little amount of worry before the polls were closed.

One of these papers broadly insinuated that the nomination of Flanders had been brought about by questionable methods, and that while such means may have been employed without his knowledge or consent he would find out that they would confront him in the campaign and would at least make it extremely awkward for him.

Flanders did not like the tone of this article. It read to him as if the writer had something up his sleeve. Did he know anything about the purchase of those twenty delegates? Did he know about the double dealing with Gibbons and Becker? To say the least, Flanders was no little annoyed but his friends looked upon it as a joke and said the enemy was scared already and that the more clubs thrown at him the more votes he would receive. This was encouraging in a degree but Flanders could not help but wonder if the editor of that paper was merely bluffing or just how much he did know as to how the nomination was brought about.

CHAPTER V.

Three weeks after the nomination of Flanders the opposition party met in convention and named a county ticket. It was a large gathering with plenty of enthusiasm for there were high hopes among the members that they would carry the county. It so happened at this time that the party of which Flanders was a candidate held most of the county offices so the opposition adopted a platform, one of the planks of which demanded a change in the management of county affairs, broadly charging that a courthouse ring had been formed to perpetuate its members in office and plunder the county.

This is a dodge frequently worked by the minority party but it always has more or less effect, for whether there is any truth in it there are persons always ready to believe that county officials are robbers. That plank was the cause of not a little trouble before the campaign ended.

For Flanders' competitor the convention named Capt. James Barton. Barton had lived in the county seat town for a great many years and was well known to all the people. He was a veteran of the civil war and had an excellent army record. He fought with Thomas at Chickamauga and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was wounded in the Chickamauga fight and carried a bullet in his right leg which caused him to limp slightly. He was a man of pleasing address, really polished in his manners, and he and his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters, moved in the best social circles in the city.

Captain Barton had been in the insurance business for a number of years, but for three or four years prior to his nomination he had been a member of a firm which bought and sold farm machinery. This business had taken him out into the

JULIA FLANDERS.

country, and he had a wide acquaintance among the farmers, and as he was considered honest in his dealings he was universally popular with the farming community.

It did not require a diagram to prove to John Flanders that he was up against a hard proposition. Captain Barton was a foeman worthy any man's steel. The nomination had come to him without much effort. There were three other candidates for the place, but he had a clear majority over all on first ballot. His party's newspapers made much of this fact, and from it drew the conclusion that the captain was especially popular and that this would be further demonstrated at the polls.

The next day after Captain Barton's nomination Flanders met him on the street. The two men had merely a speaking acquaintance, although each had heard much of the other. On this occasion, however, they exchanged cordial greetings and Flanders congratulated the captain on his easy victory and hoped the captain would be as ready to congratulate him the next day after the election.

"I am glad we have met and I hope to know you better," said the captain. "If I am defeated it will be gratifying to know that the affairs of the office will be looked after by a good man, and if I am elected I will consider it more of an honor than if my opponent were a less worthy man than yourself. I want to assure you, Mr. Flanders, that so far as I am concerned, this campaign will be free from personalities. I intend to win by honorable means, if I can, but I would rather be defeated a thousand times than be elected through petty trickery or by treating you in any way except as a gentleman."

"And I assure you that you voice my sentiment, Captain Barton," responded Flanders. "There is no reason why we should not conduct this campaign like gentlemen. You have an excellent standing in the community, and I could not injure you if I would and certainly would not if I could. I trust this will be a good natured and honorable contest and I hope we will not only become better acquainted but will become better friends."

Captain Barton kept his promise to the letter. The excitement of the campaign did not cause him to lose his balance and throughout the months which followed his nomination, months filled with vituperation and bitter partisanship, he neither by word nor deed did anything that was not strictly honorable.

Soon after the two tickets were placed in the field the county committee of Flanders' party met and selected a campaign committee. The candidates were called in for consultation and assisted in choosing the members of the new committee, making such suggestions as they thought best for the ticket and the party.

In this county the campaign, or executive committee as it is called, met two or three times each week, and the two or three weeks prior to an election it was in session almost every evening. It was therefore necessary to select men who could give considerable time to the work, as well as politicians who were skilled in the most up-to-date campaign methods and who were shrewd manipulators of political forces.

It was the custom to pick out politicians who had themselves been candidates or who were prospective aspirants for office. It was generally conceded these would take greater interest in the work than men without political ambitions. It was also necessary to have on this committee two or three men of financial standing who could go out and solicit money for campaign expenses, for large sums were used and although the candidates were assessed to the limit the aggregate amount they contributed fell far short of what was required. As a general thing every campaign committee spent more money than it collected and either left a debt as a heritage to its successor or called on the wealthy members of the party to contribute sufficient money to pay off the bills it had contracted.

After much discussion the members of the new committee were selected, seven in all, and a chairman chosen. The chairman was William Hummel. He was suggested by Flanders and the choice was at once concurred in. The members of the new committee were apprised of their selection and in a few minutes all were present. Mr. Hummel was notified of the action of the committee and candidates and being called on for some remarks he went to the heart of the matter by saying:

"Gentlemen, if any of you expect an easy victory, you had better disabuse your minds of the idea at once. If we win it will be through the hardest kind of hard work. You can start out by considering the county a tie. Neither party has a margin. While we have a ticket made up of good men, the opposition has one equally as strong. We now hold most of the offices in the county, but this a source of weakness rather than strength. In their convention they raised the cry of court house ring, and if they carry this into the campaign it will have its effect, for there are many who are willing to believe everything they hear about those who hold county offices.

"If I am to manage this campaign, there are several things I shall insist upon. In the first place, we must have a perfect organization extending into every precinct and school district in the county. There must be a thorough and complete poll, and this poll must be taken at once and revised each week of the campaign, so that before election day we can lay our hands on every voter in the county, and know exactly what he will do when he casts his ballot. Every candidate will be expected to spend his time in the field in the interest of not only his own candidacy, but of the whole ticket. There must be frequent meetings, not for speechmaking, but for the purpose of comparing notes and looking after the individual voter. These meetings should be held at private houses in all the school districts, while here in the city there are rooms in each precinct where the workers can get together. We must not only line up the members of our own party, but we must proselyte in the camp of the enemy, and we must make converts through arguments, personal appeals, or by other methods.

"Such a campaign you understand will cost no little money. The day has gone by when you can conduct a successful fight in a county like this, without being well provided with the sinews of war. With plenty of money, expended when and where it will do the most good, we can win; without it we may as well here and now give up the fight without striking a single blow.

"This is the time for plain speech. The state campaign this year will be of some magnitude. There is a governor and other state officers to elect. The state committee will have some money and we will get a little help from that source as attention will be paid to the close counties. But what we may receive from Columbus will be but a drop in the bucket. We must depend on our own resources. You candidates will be compelled to stand heavy assessments. If you are elected your returns will come later and as you will directly profit by a victory, it is only right that you should contribute liberally. Of course you expect to do this, but I want to prepare you and give you warning now that when my committee meets to fix your assessments, as it will do soon, it will place them at a high figure. The fund thus raised with what we receive from the state, from the assessments of county and city officials and contributions from the monied men in our party, should provide us with sufficient funds to enable us to put up a winning fight.

"Myself and my committee are ready to hear suggestions any of you may make."

There was nothing to do but endorse what Mr. Hummel said and each one of the candidates did so, and all assured the campaign committee that they meant to win and stood ready to do anything in their power to bring about a substantial victory. Mr. Hummel informed them that his committee would notify them when it desired their presence at its meeting.

CHAPTER VI.

Chairman Hummel did not wait long to begin business. Within a week Flanders received notice to attend a meeting of the committee. The other candidates were already there when he arrived. The committee had a meeting the evening before, and had agreed upon the assessments and the candidates were then invited to be notified what was expected of them.

The offices to be filled were representative, auditor, treasurer, clerk of courts, sheriff, probate judge, commissioner, infirmary director and coroner, nine in all.

The plan of the committee was to raise a campaign fund which would aggregate $5,000. The members had figured that the state committee would give $300, and that $1,200 could be raised by contributions and assessments on party officeholders. This left $3,500 to be provided by the candidate and the different positions were assessed as follows: Representative, $200; auditor $800; treasurer, $500; clerk of courts, $600; sheriff, $550; probate judge, $550; commissioner, $200; infirmary director, $50; coroner, $50.

The assessments were made taking into consideration the salaries of the offices and the length of terms. As the auditor's office paid more money than any of the others and the term was three years, Flanders' assessment was the largest. Some of the candidates thought the assessments were high, but Hummel and his committeemen said they proposed to put up a stiff fight and elect the entire ticket, and to do so they must have the means, otherwise it would mean defeat all along the line.

Right here it might be well to take a look at the other members of the committee. It seemed to be the idea to have as many elements as possible represented and at the same time secure the services of the best quaified men. Lincoln Griffin represented the farmers. He was young and active, and if he lacked in judgment, he made up for it in the zeal which he displayed in things political. He was never too busy to "go see a man," and during a campaign his time was always at the disposal of his party. He stood well with the farmers, and could press more of them into work than any other man in the county.

Alonzo Bascom, another member, belonged to organized labor. He was more of an agitator than a laborer. He liked to pose as a representative of the laboringman. He was a valuable fellow, managed to get along without doing much work himself, but really had considerable force and had quite a following in labor circles. He was a straight party man, and would harangue the workingmen by the hour on their duty of standing by the party of which he was a member.

The greatest schemer of them all was Albert Hughes, mayor of the town. He had received many honors from the party and could be elected to any office to which he aspired. That he was tricky, there was no question. He promised everything to everybody and never kept his word, and yet he had such an air of sincerity about him that the very persons he had disappointed would continue to do his bidding on the strength of more promises. He was fertile in all kinds of schemes and always had a place on the committee.

Oscar Ballard was the committee's treasurer. He was a lawyer, and in the management of a campaign was something of a financier. He was extremely cautious in paying out money, and in any questionable tranaction covered up his tracks so well that there was never any danger of the public being any the wiser.

Judge Johnson was the incumbent of the probate judge's office. He was a man of years and discretion, and a veteran of many political campaigns. He possessed good judgment and his advice was always safe to follow. He was especially valuable in collecting campaign subscriptions.

The seventh man, including the chairman, was Richard Allison, who has already been described. He had a strong hold on the floating vote and could round it up better than any other person in the party. He could work the saloons to perfection and never failed to land recruits at the right time. Such a man is valuable in politics and Allison's services to the party were indispensable.

To these men were entrusted the campaign and the party considered that it never had a better committee. The candidates were informed that as the work of polling the county and organizing clubs would begin at once one-half the assessment was expected to be in the hands of the treasurer within ten days, the remaining half to be paid by the middle of September.

When Flanders drew his check for $400 in favor of the treasurer of the committee he found he had remaining in the bank just $1,000. It then dawned on him that before the campaign closed he would likely be hard pressed for money. It was now in the first half of July, a long and expensive campaign was before him, he had a family to support, and no income. The question was, could he make that $1,000 reach until the close of the campaign? If he did so would he not have to cut down on his expenses, and would not so doing mean his defeat?

Flanders felt that if he could tide over until election day and then was successful he would be all right. He had made an arrangement with Auditor Davis to the effect that if elected Davis would take him into the office on salary and he could learn the details of the work in the ten months intervening between the election and the time of his taking charge of the office.

The trouble was that Flanders knew he could not gauge his expenses. He knew that all kinds of demands would be made upon him; that he would be bled by political heelers and loafers, and that the legitimate expenses of the campaign would be heavy. His experience in politics had been wide enough for him to understand that when a man was a candidate for office in that county it was necessary for him to have a full pocketbook.

Flanders meant to be as discriminating as possible and yet he knew he would be expected to spend more money than any one of the candidates, and equally well did he know that he did not have it to spend.

If John Flanders had not been so deeply engrossed in politics he would have observed that his wife was less satisfied that at any time since they were married. Julia Flanders was a domestic woman. Her home was her pride. She lived in her husband and daughter. For years she and John had been companions. There had never anything come between them. Never, until the beginning of this campaign, did John spend his evenings away from his family. Now his wife did not know when to expect him. Sometimes he would be gone for several days. At first she was greatly interested in his political success. For his sake she was ambitious.

But now her mind was undergoing a change. She longed for the old times when John spent the day at the factory and the evening at home. She was not sure that she liked him to go into politics. What was there in it? She knew he was spending no little amount of money and that the bank account was becoming smaller.

Julia discussed the situation with her mother. "I am almost sorry I urged John to become a candidate," she said. "He is now almost a stranger to Helen and myself. I had no idea that a campaign would be so exacting, and then to think that it has only begun.

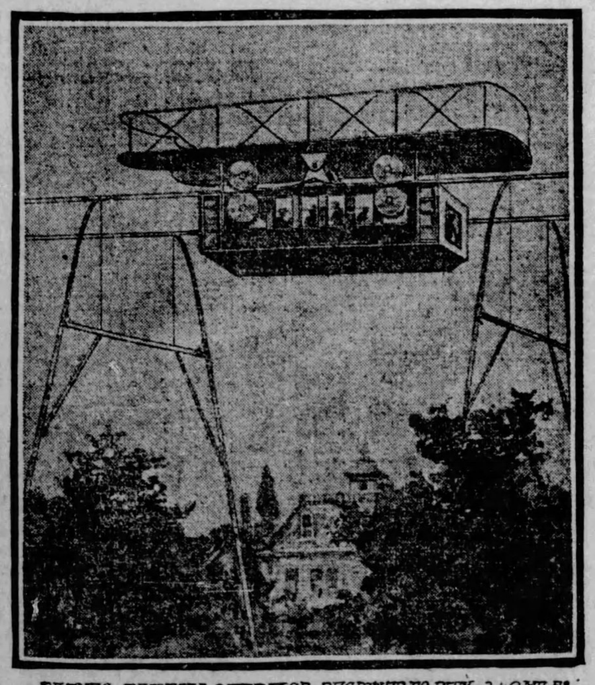
"You know, mother, that every year we go to a modest summer resort on the lake during the heated term. This year we will have to stay at home. Not a dollar is to be spent that does not go for an actual necessity. I would not mind this so much if it were not for the manner in which our home life is disturbed. Of course I am anxious for John to be elected, but already I wish he had never become a candidate."

Julia's mother had great faith in John and assured her daughter that he was doing everything for the best, and that when the campaign was at last over and John was elected and installed in the auditor's office not only would Flanders again become the domestic creature he once was, but the increased income would permit them to more than make up for the little inconvenience they were then suffering.

CHAPTER VII.

For some time after the two nominating conventions politics remained quiet

PLAN FOR A LIGHTNING PASSENGER LINE



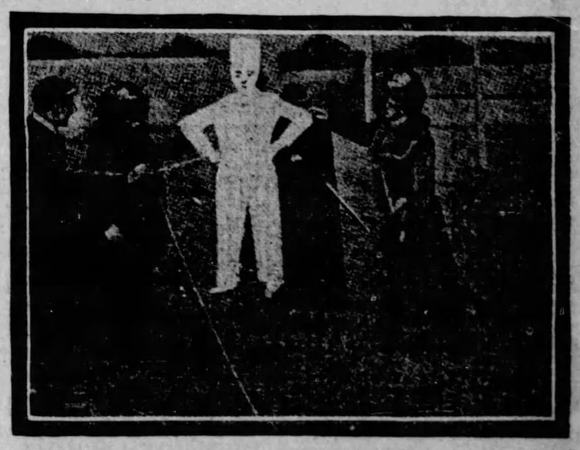
REEVES RAILWAY CARRIAGE DESIGNED TO RUN 240 MILES AN HOUR.

Charles E. Reeve, a lawyer of Chicago, is looking forward to a transcontinental electric line which shall enable the New Yorker to eat an early breakfast at home, a luncheon in Denver and a late dinner in San Francisco, all on a summer's day.

Two hundred and forty miles an hour, with absolute safety to the passenger, is one of the claims for his system. An elevated structure that shall weigh only a fifth that of the ordinary elevated structures in the cities, is a feature of the patents, dependent upon the elimination of weight on the rails. Lack of friction upon the journals, due to this disposition of weight, is to make ball bearings possible, and with these the inventor predicts the elimination of distance.

SPORT WITH A MANIKIN KITE

The manikin kites are the latest toys in Paris. A great many of these contrivances have been exhibited in the interest of aerial navigation. The manikins are made of paper and are constructed with care to keep them as light



as possible. They are attached as pendants to large kites. In a fair wind they are often carried to a great height. Since they are often fully life size, the appearance of a number of manikins dangling high in air is very curious.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well.

Yours truly,
B. H. Chalker, Ex-Chief of Police.
Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. The Proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

on the surface. It was the custom not to begin the real, hustling work before the first of September, and then for two months the contest would wage ceaselessly. However, the candidates were kept busy. The poll was being taken and in this work all the candidates were expected to assist. Then, too, plans were to be devised and considered which were to be carried into effect later. It was a time of preparation for the shock of battle.

One evening the latter part of August before leaving home for a meeting with some political friends Flanders received a call from Harry Bennett. Young Bennett lived at the edge of the city and his father was a stock dealer on an extensive scale, and Harry assisted him. The young man was a general favorite in business and social circles, and was in all respects a wide-awake and up-to-date man. Few young men in the community had such a wide general information and while he liked politics and gave considerable time to it he could never be persuaded to be a candidate for office.

"I have a scheme, Mr. Flanders," said Harry almost as soon as he was seated, "and I believe it is a good one and everything being equal will without doubt secure your election. I know enough about politics to understand that you have a hard fight ahead of you. You must not underestimate Captain Barton's strength. He is not only popular but his soldier record is going to give him many votes from our party and you cannot help it. Now that you have started into the campaign you want to succeed and I suppose you are willing to lay hold of anything that will aid you."

"I must win, Harry," said Flanders: "I cannot afford to fail. My bridges are burned behind me. No matter what I may think of it now it is too late to back out. I must secure enough votes to elect me."

"My scheme is this," went on Harry, "and you will see I have a selfish motive in it. I have done considerable political work without asking or expecting anything for it but now I am thinking quite a little of becoming a candidate for congress in this district next year. The place is more in my line than any local office. This county is entitled to the candidate and the man who can line up a solid delegation from here stands a good chance of being nominated, and a nomination, you know, is equivalent to an election. I want to lay the groundwork this year for capturing the delegates next and I want to go at it in a thorough and systematic way. If the party does not want me for a candidate I propose to find it out and the way to find it out is to go direct to the voters themselves."

"But what has this to do with my campaign for auditor?" asked Flanders.

"I will now proceed to explain. I propose to go over the county and put up a separate organization especially for your benefit. I will go into every precinct and select two men who will give their time whenever required, to promote your candidacy. They will be active, alert, discreet party workers. When such men are picked out in all the precincts I will call them together so that they may not only become well acquainted with each other but can assist one another in their work. The sole object of this organization will be your election.

"I will take charge of them myself and see to it there is no slip. To get the best results you will pay them for the time actually employed. As I say, they will be the best party workers in their respective precincts. They will be men of influence, too, and working thus among their neighbors they can do you great good. I tell you such an organization will make your election a certainty.

"You understand I ask nothing for my part in this scheme. The work will give me the opportunity I want of meeting the politicians of the party and sounding them on my prospective candidacy. It will be easier for me to approach them by having you and your campaign to talk about and as I am not mixed up in any factions you need not fear that I will injure your candidacy."

Flanders was not fully convinced. "But, Harry, this is the work of the county committee. It is expected to look after me as well as the rest of the ticket. We are placing our money in its hands for this very purpose."

"Of course, Mr. Flanders, I understand this and the committee will do its part. But the ticket is large and you will discover before you get through with this campaign that you must have something done for yourself aside from what the committee will do. The members of that committee must look after the ticket as a whole, but they cannot pick out yourself or any other candidate and show favors in which the others do not share. The committee is all right as far as it goes but it cannot do everything."

"But, persisted Flanders, "much as I might want such an organization I cannot afford it. Why, it would cost $300 or $400, and there's the rub."

(To be Continued.)

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Renewable "Antique."

Mr. Labourchere, of London Truth, explains a clever dodge for selling bogus antique furniture to the unwary. Calling for a cup of tea at a humble house a cyclist saw in the front room an ancient-looking grandfather's clock. The simple-minded dame who served him talked about the history of the clock, which had come into her possession through the death of a great-aunt, but she did not hint at any desire to sell it, and when an offer was made she vowed that she could not part with such a family relic.

"Well, she said, she was very poor—and the upshot was that the cyclist purchased the clock at a very fair price for a genuine article. Several months afterward he stopped at the same cottage, and saw there another old grandfather's clock, while to complete the coincidence the old woman was telling the same tale to another customer.

When he got home the cyclist asked an expert to examine his clock, which was pronounced to be a bogus article, worth about a tenth of the price.

WIRE $1.40 PER 100 LBS.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE put up 100 lbs. to a bale, gauges from 11 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 500 ft. Per 100 lbs. $1.40. **Fence Staples,** all sizes, per 100 lbs. $2.50. **Wire Nails,** assorted in a keg, per 100 lbs. $2.70. **Barbed Wire,** per 100 lbs. $2.60. **Poultry Netting, Field Fence,** etc., at low prices. Ask for free catalogue No. 207, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs and Receivers sales CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts, Chicago.

TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The houses are built close together and near to the sidewalk. Most of them have a shop on the ground floor and most of the shops are saloons. Upstairs are living rooms for the shopkeeper's family or for whoever may be the chance tenant. The greater number of the tenants are of those who come and go by chance, staying but a short time and given to sudden disappearances.

Summer or winter the street always looks the dreary same with its monotonous coloring of dull brown and grey. In winter the brown and grey look duller and dirtier than when summer's heat and sunshine bleach the houses and the street and powder them with dust, but this is all the difference. The people spend the greater part of their time idling on the sidewalks when the weather is warm. Even when it is cold the windows of the houses are often open and their inmates lean out with the consuming curiosity of limited minds, watching to see whatever may happen.

It is a poor, unsavory street and those who live in it are equally poor and unsavory. For this reason, a little house that stands further back from the pavement than the rest and has about it an appearance of neatness and order attracts attention. It is not a grand house. In truth it is very low and humble and needs painting badly, but its doorstep is never marred by muddy tracks and there are no frowsy women leaning out of its windows.

The windows are the chief attraction of the place. The glass in their frames is cheap and imperfect and when one looks through the panes from the inside of the house, the people and buildings opposite seem warped and distorted, but it shines and twinkles with cleanliness and much rubbing, and in the two front windows downstairs are always green plants growing and frequently in bloom. Just now the plants are tulips and hyacinths, gorgeously flowered out with red and yellow and purple blossoms, making such a splash of color they remind one of a bit from a rainbow, gone astray.

Inside there's another bit from a rainbow, though unless you know her, you would not associate with anything so fleeting and beautiful as a rainbow, the plain-faced, plainly dressed, solidly built woman, who would greet you with a look of pleasant inquiry should you knock at her door.

There's a sign on the house which says "Plain Sewing." This sign does not draw much patronage from the people of the neighborhood—that is, profitable patronage. However, it draws customers from other parts of the city who, if they once go there, are more than likely to go again, to become what the "plain sewer" her "regulars."

The specialty of the industry conducted within this five-roomed cottage is shirt waists. Martha Brown—the unassuming, substantial name fits her exactly—is deft in making these articles of wearing apparel. She has all that she can do and more beside. "If I had six pairs of hands I could keep every one of 'em busy and probably there'd be more a-coming in. I ought to be two women," she says when describing the demand for her services.

There's something more than shirt waist making going on inside the little brown house. You find that out after you have been admitted as a "regular." The front room upstairs has been more than once a safe refuge in the desert life of some stricken one. Color, age or sex makes no difference to Martha Brown. When she finds a weary unfortunate, fainting and helpless, prone under the scourge of adversity, she throws wide the portals of her heart and home. "Come," says Martha Brown, "rest up a spell with me."

"That is why I live down here. Folks need me," she explained in one of her rare moments of confidential converse. "I don't really want such a large house. Two rooms would do me as well, but there's always some poor soul that needs a restin' up."

One day, being a "regular," I was there obedient to Martha's request to "come and be fit." The sun, when it escaped from the grey film floating across the sky, mounted high in the heavens, casting over the earth its golden gleams, gracious with the warmth that foretold dawning spring.

"It's a pretty day," Martha said. "I guess the winter's broke. I saw the sparrows tugging and hauling strings and straws this morning, things twice as big as they are. They must be getting ready to build. Spring's coming," she prophesied cheerily. "It'll be a blessing, too," she added.

"Do you like long shoulders?" she questioned when she was in the full sway of "the fit." She suspended operations with the scissors and waited my decision. "Just medium." She repeated my answer with an air of relief. "I can't get 'em long enough for some. I like the mediums myself, both in sleeves and shoulders."

An intent frown creased her brow. She was lost in the mysteries of seam and gusset. A sob from the room up stairs, a faint, fluttering, pitiful sound of weeping, brought Martha to a realization of things apart from her profession. She began to take the pins from her mouth and stab them into the cushion hung on her breast as if she was about to pierce herself to the heart.

"Will you excuse me a minute?" she asked.

She hastened up stairs. The boards creaked under her weight, and the floor overhead repeated the creaking when she crossed it. She was not a light-footed angel of mercy, but her heart spoke in the voice that came floating down stairs, soothing, gentle, and comforting in response to the thin, fretful, complaining tones that spoke to her. Presently there was quiet again, Martha returned to the room below, the lines on her face drawn by the sorrows of others, deepened and strongly marked.

"Poor girl," she sighed.

"Yes," she went on in answer to my question. "She thinks she doesn't want to live. She's been dreadful sick and now she's discouraged. She blames me for keeping her alive. Poor little girl; she isn't much more'n eighteen and has never been anything but poverty poor and has never had anything but work in her life. She's tired out and thinks she's all done a-living. She don't want to try any more. When I tell her she must help herself to get well, she says 'what for?'

"It's hard to make 'em see what for, when they get like that. Sometimes it's almost more'n I can do to show 'em. Poor little girl. I'm going to get her chirked up so she'll be ready to buckle to again."

The wail from up stairs crept down to the little parlor. Now it sounded like the distressed cry of a child.

"There, there, dearie," Martha called with infinite patience and sweetness. "Just you be good a little while. I'm coming, dearie, in a minute. I'll bring you some flowers. There, there, dearie, don't you mind."

She picked up the pot of hyacinths from the window sill.

"This is the sweetest," she said, inhaling its fragrance.

She held the blossoms to her face. "I don't know of anything that's any sweeter," she declared.

The next moment she was alive to her business responsibilities.

"I think you'll need to have about one more fit on this," she stated, having considered profoundly. "Can you come in tomorrow about this time?"

She went with me to the door, flower pot in hand, to speed me graciously on my way. I spoke of the beauty of the flowers in her window. Her face brightened. She was pleased with the appreciation.

"I always get tulips and hyacinths as soon as I can," she said. "Folks down here need 'em, it kind o' makes 'em forget the winter and sets 'em to thinking spring's a-coming. Tulips and hyacinths is real spring flowers. They're kind o' gay and helpful blooms."

TYPHOID GERMS.

The microscope shows that in the blood of every person suffering from typhoid the little germs can be found as shown above. They are supposed to get into the water or milk we drink. The germs multiply so that one germ is capable of producing about one hundred trillion germs in twenty-four hours. That is why if they ever get into the water supply of a town they multiply so fast that nearly everybody drinking the water comes down with the disease. There are exceptions, however, and they are the persons whose health is perfect, whose blood is pure, and liver active. When the germs get into a healthy body they are thrown off with the other poisons. Recent Chicago statistics show that one-eighth of all the deaths in the past two years in that city have resulted from pneumonia.

The best advice we can give is to put the body into a perfectly sound, healthy condition. Be assured that you have rich, red blood and an active liver.

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, who is consulting surgeon to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., found certain herbs and roots which, when made into an alterative extract (without the use of alcohol), seemed to be the very best means of putting the stomach, blood and vital organs into proper condition.

This seemed to him as close to nature's way of treating disease as it was possible to go. For over a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has had a wonderful sale and the cures resulting from its use are numbered by thousands. It is a tissue-builder, better than cod liver oil because it does not sicken the stomach, or offend the taste. It strengthens or renews the assimilative or digestive processes in the stomach and puts on healthy flesh when the weight of the invalid is reduced below the normal.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing else is "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Water Bridle for the Horse

While inventors of one class are striving to take away all the hard work from the horse and devise machines which can haul the heavy loads of freight and cover long distances without fatigue, another class of inventors has been striving to find ways and means to add to the comfort of the animals which are still compelled to perform hard work. The bonnets which have made their appearance on the horses' heads in the last year or two, and which have been laughed at by the unthinking ones, have added no little to the comfort of the animal compelled to travel over the hot pavements under the burning rays of a summer sun at noonday. The placing of a sponge soaked in

water in the top of this bonnet has added considerable to its comfort, and possibly gave rise to the idea which we show in the accompanying picture. This device is nothing less than a bridle with a water compartment, designed to cover a large portion of the head. Arrangement is made for filling and draining the reservoir whenever an opportunity presents itself to replace the water which has been warmed by the heated atmosphere with that flowing from the earth into the roadside watering trough. When this cooling agent is protected from the rays of the sun by one of the now common bonnets and filled two or three times a day with cool water, it should be the means of saving many animals from actual suffering during the summer's heat.

THE DANGEROUS HANDSHAKE

The French journals have recently given publicity to a scientific discovery which may have a considerable influence upon one of the most ordinary usages of social intercourse. One M. Crouzel, a chemist at Bordeaux, has discovered that the human hand is largely occupied in sowing the seeds of all sorts of diseases. The hand, he says, is not only the most dirty but the most dangerous portion of our anatomy. It contains on the average 83,450,000 bacilli. Hence, he argues people should never shake hands. We know already that it is dangerous to kiss, but now, as a French paper puts it, science is no less hostile to friendship than to love. All men, however, are not equal in this matter. You must not shake hands with a physician, surgeon, hairdresser or butcher—especially a pork butcher. Workers in metal are, however, much less dangerous, because the minute metallic particles form, under the influence of the hand's warmth, an antiseptic oxide. It is possible, M. Crouzel says, to protect yourself, if you must shake hands, by using soap and a nail brush for five minutes, plunging your hand in a warm alkaline solution, rinsing it with sterilized water, drying it on a sterilized rough towel, and finally washing it again in a solution of alcohol and ether. We commend this precaution to public men in general, and to the President of the United States in particular.—London Graphic.

A Long Pull.

A kind-hearted young lady while attending divine service recently received a severe shock. At the same time she was sitting behind a tall, well-dressed stranger, who had a piece of brown cotton hanging over his collar. Of course, there came to the young lady an irresistible inclination to pick off the unsightly thread. So when the congregation rose for the next hymn she carefully raised her hand and gave a little twitch, but the thread only lengthened.

Setting her teeth she pulled again, and about a foot more of the horrible thread appeared. This was getting embarrassing, but still determined she gave another pull, and then discovered to her dismay that she was unravelling the stranger's undershirt. Her discomfiture was evident when the gentleman turned with a kindly and inquiring look to see what was tickling his neck.—London Tit-Bits.

THIN DIET

No Nourishment in It.

It's not easy to keep up when coffee has so ruined the stomach that food won't digest.

A Mo. woman says: "I had been an invalid for two years from stomach trouble caused by coffee, got so bad I couldn't digest food and for quite a while I lived on milk and lime water—nothing but that—a glass of milk and lime water six times a day. In this way I managed to live but of course did not gain.

"It was about 5 months ago I began using Postum Food Coffee; I did not need the milk and lime water after that for I seemed rapidly and I can now eat a good meal and drink from 3 to 5 cups of Postum each meal and feel fine.

"The next moment she was alive to her business responsibilities.

"I think you'll need to have about one more fit on this," she stated, having considered profoundly. "Can you come in tomorrow about this time?"

She went with me to the door, flower pot in hand, to speed me graciously on my way. I spoke of the beauty of the flowers in her window. Her face brightened. She was pleased with the appreciation.

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"I would not go back to coffee for any reasonable pay. I like Postum better than coffee now and make Postum according to directions on box and it is just fine; never found a better way to make it than on box. Now this is all true and you can easily prove it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is a brew from field grains with all the nourishment left in. It makes red blood and rebuilds particularly well where coffee has done damage as it does to nearly all who drink it.

A 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

Recent Literature.

The following books havebeen received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d street, New York:

The Yellow Holly, by Fergus Hume, is a novel of the detective type, and intensely interesting of its kind.

The Universe a Vast Electric Organism, by George W. Warder, is a volume in advocacy of the author's theories that creation was due to electrical forces. It is yet too early for genuine science to be able to say anything authoritative on such a point; hence all such books are pseudo-scientific, and of no value.

The Corner in Coffee is a very readable and lively tale of New York society and business life.

The Eppy Grams by Dinkelspiel, written by G. W. Hobart, is a collection of his German dialect sayings that have appeared in the Sunday papers.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Stone of Destiny, by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, is a problem novel, well written, but marred by a sad ending—inevitable, however.

The Jewel of the Seven Stars, by Bram Stoker, is a novel, modern in setting, but curiously mingled with the far past of ancient Egypt. Utterly impossible, it is still very interesting.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and 35th st., New York:

All's Fair in Love, by Josephine Caroline Sawyer, is a bright historical novel, with an interesting and well-developed plot, the scene being on the Scotch border in the days of King Henry, of Monmouth.

The Dayspring, by Dr. William Barry, is a novel of purpose, its time being the closing days of the French commune.

The Yoke, by Elizabeth Miller, is a novel based on the Biblical story of the bondage of the Israelites in Egypt, and their deliverance, involving a beautiful love tale between a Jewish girl and a young Egyptian. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Confessions of Marguerite is a novel which tells the difficulties experienced by a young woman, lacking friends and money, who sought to earn a living in Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

The People of the Abyss, by Jack London, is the story of his experiences in the slums of London, wher he went to discover the conditions prevailing there. It is well illustrated from photographs. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Facts About Peat is a book by T. H. Leavitt, telling everything about peat, peat fuel and peat coke; how to make it and how to use it; what it costs and what it is worth, together with brief notes concerning its uses and values for numerous other purposes. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

When it Was Dark, by Guy Horne, is a novel concerning a millionaire Hebrew whose purpose in life is to prove the falsity of the Christian religion. He succeeds for a time, with the result of a world-wide chaos, but eventually his plan is defeated. It is a book not worth serious consideration. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

The Argonauts in Spain, by Jerome Hart, is the recital of a hurried trip through that country, telling of the striking things seen, with incidents of travel. The Argonaut, San Francisco.

Through Canada in Harvest-Time, by James Lumsden, is a very informing volume on Canada and its resources, given as part of his travel experiences. T. Fisher Unwin, London, England.

Paul Elder, of San Francisco, has brought aut some artistic booklets for Easter gifts, which are most appropriate to the occasion. The books are called Mosaic Essays, the titles being Happiness, Success, Nature and Friendship.

The Third Power, by I. A. Everitt, is a book intended to make farmers realize their own importance and urging them to organize. The American Society of Equity, Indianapolis.

The Man Who Pleases and the Woman Who Charms has been chosen as the title of a book on good manners, written by John A. Cone. Culture in manner, voice, dress and speech is the secret of personal fascination, and the book tells how to attain this. Hinds & Noble, Cooper Institute, New York.

GOOD YEAR FOR MAPLE SUGAR

The Signs All Point to an Abundant Yield This Spring.

The city man who bought a farm on which there was a maple sugar grove and gave orders to his overseer to keep the grove working all the year round, as it was the only part of the farm that paid, no doubt would repeat his command this year had he not grown in agricultural wisdom. Those who are versed in the winter auguries as they bear upon the maple syrup and sugar industry predict a great harvest this spring. A long, cold winter tends to stimulate the circulation of the sugar maple, and no patent spring medicine—other than a few warm, bright days—is needed to bestir a sluggish and cold-benumbed system.

Already the local dealers are beginning to receive the first consignments of this year's "run." They come almost wholly from the groves in southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and even farther south. The quality of both the sugar and the syrup received from these districts is admittedly inferior to that made in Vermont and New York, but being the first in the market it commands a good price. The syrup made from the first flow of sap, the bugers say, is likely to ferment, and when a can once begins to work it behooves the heedless bystander to "stand from under." A "working" can which a truckman was unloading in front of a wholesale grocer's establishment in Chambers street blew up the other day with a report like a muffled magnum of champagne. The truckman, his wagon, and even the windows were besmeared with the sweet, slippery stuff.

A couple of years ago an effort was made by the Ohio maple syrup makers to form a combination to control the entire output, but it never met with marked success. In recent years, however, the price of the syrup has steadily increased until now it is quoted at $1.15 a gallon.

The tapping of the trees is the spring signal for many a tramp who has hibernated in a city lodging house to begin his rural pilgrimage. The groves offer him work that is not too arduous, a warm shelter, and the certainty of at least two meals a day.

BAKED APPLES FOR DYSPEPTICS

Mrs. Harriet S. McMurphy of Omaha, Neb., widely known as a lecturer on domestic science, is to have a restaurant for dyspeptics at the world's fair. "Of course, there will be food served for others than dyspeptics," said Mrs. McMurphy, seriously, "but I shall have special menus for dyspeptics. I shall prepare these with a view to the summer season. For instance, there will be fewer meat dishes included on my bill of fare than one would have in a winter season. Fruits, lots of cooked fruit and fresh fruit; salads of vegetables and fruit and baked apples. That is one of the dishes I most strongly recommend. Baked apples stuffed with almonds and filled with whipped cream. Of course there are at least half a dozen different kinds of dyspeptics. Each class requires different treatment, but this combination of baked apples is the one dish that will prove healthful to the sufferers from indigestion of all types. Pastry? Oh, no, baked apples like that couldn't be called pastry. I am not in favor of pastry. The American people, I think, are too fond of it. Pastry should be eaten about once a year; cake once a month, no oftener." All the special dishes prepared for dyspeptics will be made on the "balance food ration" plan. Different ingredients and proportions of food will be used for each individual dish to suit each special case. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I would like to know through the Farmstead if an apricot tree can be grafted to peach, plum or cherries, and in what month it should be done?—T., Newfields, N. H.

I have a colt that got kicked on the back joint last fall. After a few days I examined it and found it soft to the touch. I supposed it was full of pus, but when it was opened, blood ran out, and it seemed to get better, but soon filled again. I opened it again, but as soon as it healed, it filled again. What must I do to get a cure? Will some one please tell me?—L., Geneseo, Kan.

Can any one give me a remedy for a horse that sweats too freely? We have one that sweats every time we use him. He is five years old this spring.—F., North East, Pa.

About two years ago—I forget as to the date—I obtained a recipe for an ointment for stock purposes, principally for sore or cracked teats on cows, which I found most excellent. As I lost the recipe, will some one kindly give it again? As near as I can remember it contained lard, beeswax, oil origanum, laudanum, alcohol, gum camphor and perhaps olive oil. It was the best ointment for sore teats I ever used, and I would be glad to obtain it again.—W., Le Boeuf, Pa.

I saw in the Blade something about making a barn out of cement, lime and gravel. I wish he would have made it plain enough that it would not need explaining. I want to build a barn this summer, 40 by 96, and 16 or 18 feet high. How are the doors put in? Where and how is lumber used in the outside wall? Can the walls only be made to the square, or can the ends of the barn also be of concrete? If so, how is the roof put on? Can the wall stands over Sunday, and is set hard, by putting on new cement will it unite with the solid wall? I would like a thorough explanation. I live only a half mile from the Tippecanoe river, and can get plenty of gravel and rock, but if I used lumber it would be Michigan pine and it is expensive stuff. I think the Blade is an exceptionally good farmer's paper.—K., Delong, Ind.

Will some one please tell me what is the matter with my hens? They will eat their corn full, but it will not pass on down. What will help them?—B., Mack, Va.

My sheep are afflicted with some disease. They are taken with something like a fit, and seem blind. I have lost one lamb and one ewe. As soon as the fit was over the animal was all right. One has lingered two days, and when standing will stand braced, with head down, and slaver at the mouth. Can some one tell what is the name of the disease, and give a remedy? Their feed has been oats, with corn fodder or timothy hay. They are kept under roof in bad weather.—P., Dixon, O.

A 9-year-old horse began coughing and running at the nose, like distemper. I treated him for distemper. He was seemingly well except a slight cough once in a while. All at once he seemed to lose the use of his front parts, then would shift to the hind parts after standing. While at work he will start off seemingly stiff and sluggish all over. Has good appetite, seems to have no power; stands with front feet too far out, also hind feet too wide apart; when walking he is in fair condition. What is the matter, and what the remedy?—W., Latta, W. Va.

Will someone please give a sure method of getting rid of cabbage worms, time to use it, and the method?—W., Somerset, Ky.

Will some reader of The Blade kindly tell me what and how to feed my horse? He is 12 years old, weighs 1,450 pounds, nervous temperament; he is fed the best timothy hay, I pour boiling water on the oats, and let it stand about six hours before feeding; a pailful of clean raw potatoes once a week. I also give a patented food according to directions, but in spite of all he is very much constipated; nothing that I feed him seems to do any good. He drinks very little water.—G., New London, Wis.

How can I destroy a silver maple? The roots spread far and sprout badly.—H., St. Cloud, W. V.

My cattle have a cough for three years, something like thumps in a horse; they do not thump, but cough. Will some one tell me what the trouble is, and a cure? —P., Ecite, N. C.

Will someone kindly tell me what to do for my hens and turkeys? There is a kind of canker forms under the tongue, of a yellowish color. It spreads and thickens until it is hard and smells rank. Nothing seems to do any god.—D., Martinsville, Mich.

Will someone please tell me how to kill out and get rid of the wild honeysuckle? It grows about one foot high, then falls over and runs on the ground. It sprouts up very numerously.—J. T.

I have a muley cow with a horn growing on her nose. It has been growing nine months. Her age is seven years. I ask The Blade readers for information as to what is the cause and what to do for it?—E., Cana, Va.

Will someone tell why Belgian hares can be raised until they are six or seven weeks old, then they get weak and die? What can be done for it? Is it on account of feed?—S., East Mansfield, O.

Adulterated Honey.

Editor Farmstead:—Kindly give me such information as you can on the following: How can honey be adulterated? My argument is that no human hand or machinery can put the honey into the little combs. The bee alone can do this. My impression it that the only way the honey can be adulterated is to feed the bees glucose or sugar, and if the bee raisers are correct, this would eventually kill off the bees. Am I right?—R., St. Joseph, Mo.

It is strained honey which is adulterated. Bee-raisers on a large scale take the frames of comb from the hives, with a sharp knife shave off the caps of the cells, then put the frame in a honey extractor, where it is whirled rapidly, every particle of the honey being emptied out.

What adulterants are used with this liquid or "strained" honey, as it is called, we do not know. Whether the feeding of rock candy, dissolved in water, would injure bees, we must leave to our readers to answer.—Editor Farmstead.

Will You Help a Sick Friend?

Get My Book For Him Now.

Which shall I send?	Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men (sealed). Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Send me no money.
Only tell me which book to send.
You certainly know of some one who is sick—some sufferer who will be grateful for the help my book offers.
And that book tells of a way to help. Tells of a way so certain that I, as a physician, offer that help on trial. The book tells how for 30 years in hospitals and at bedsides I searched for a way to cure deep-seated and difficult diseases. It tells how I perfected my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. How by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases.
I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality that the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves, the inside—the invisible nerves.
That was a revelation. Then my real success began.
Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen that would vitalize these nerves. That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fail to cure one case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.
Then how to get this prescription to sick ones everywhere was my thought. I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, will they realize the truth of my discovery—the real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me—like an inspiration. "I will offer it to the sick on trial. Then they will know I am sincere."
I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America. They agreed to co-operate with me.
Now by any sick one

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Can be taken on trial. For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk.
Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near by who will permit the month's trial. Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist: "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me.
This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubts as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer. You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick.
If you have a weakness, write me. If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it.
Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help. Get my book now—today.
Address Dr. Shoop, Box 4528, Racine, Wis.
Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

Grease Heel, Scratches, Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of February 11, S., Woodland, W. Va., asks for a remedy for lameness in a horse's hoof. I have found that to clean out the crack in the hoof and fill with pulverized blue vitriol will cure any case of "grease heel," or thrush, either. Take a piece of blue vitriol the size of a hickory nut, dissolve it in a quart of chamber lye, and it is a sure cure for scratches, if used as a wash. Blue vitriol will also cure poll-evil. When the sore breaks, take a small piece and force it down the pipe and leave it ever night. The pipe may then be easily pulled out. The wound should then be washed with a weak solution of blue vitriol.

I have tried all these, and never failed to cure the cases with blue vitriol.

Hoping these may help some one, as I have derived so much good from your paper, I call your paper my "weekday Bible."—M., Paris, Iowa.

How to Address Letters.

The editor of the Farmstead begs everyone of his readers to turn to the fourth page of this issue—the editorial page—and read the article headed, "Heart-to-Heart Talk With The Blade Readers," and then he begs that NO letter will be sent to the Farmstead without having your full name, postoffice and state on the same sheet (and number of your rural route, if you live in one. Don't write "R. F. D. Route No. —," but simply "Route—.")

Also write only on one side of the paper. We will not use articles or answers or questions written on both sides, and we will not use questions or replies unless your full name and address as above are given.

Warbles in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been thinking for some time of telling how to extract grubs from cows' backs, and as this is the proper time for the business, I will write. Locate them by passing the hand over the back. Select the most prominent. Scratch them a little with the finger nail, to locate the opening, and loosen it up; then gather up the hide between the fingers and thumbs of both hands, getting well down under the grub. Squeeze and work the hide a little, and out it will come. If there are extremely large bunches and no opening, then it is necessary to lance them with the small blade of a pocketknife.—L., Beloit, Kan.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell your readers, for warbles, or grubs, in cattle, salt them on their backs every two or three weeks, and they will not have them.—P., Jupiter, North Carolina.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of February 25 I noticed observations made by the Kansas experiment station in regard to the grub in cattle, which is so erroneous that it ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. I am 70 years old, have been among cattle since I was 8 years old, and know of what I state. The station's report says the grub comes from the heel fly; that the larvae is licked off and passes from the gullet to the back, through the tissues of the body. In the first place, it is impossible for the little heel fly to produce the large horsefly, as it is called. They say the heel fly is a little larger than the housefly; each fly reproduces its own kind.

In the second place it is impossible for the grub to pass from the gullet to the back through the tissues. It sounds like a fairy tale. It is the large, dark-colored fly that causes the grub. They settle on cattle, most of reach of tail and head. That is why the grub is always located between the shoulders and hip. If they are not disturbed they suck their fill before they take their flight. They deposit the egg on the hair, where it hatches and bores a hole in the aperture made by the fly while extracting the blood. There it lives and matures till its time to come forth to torment cattle and reproduce its kind.

Salting cattle's backs through fly time kills the larva. When it is drizzling

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Biblical Difficulties.

Editor Blade: In the Blade Question Bureau of January 21, 1904, in your answer to W. A., of Sparta, Mo., in regard to David's sin of numbering the people of the children of Israel, you quote from "Scott's Commentaries on the Bible," whose explanation seems to us to be rather unsatisfactory and his argument entirely far-fetched.

Samuel says the Lord moved David to do the numbering and Chronicles say Satan tempted him to do the same work. It does seem that there is quite a discrepancy in these two accounts. Are God and Satan one and the same being? There being any sin in either case is preposterous. Perhaps David's treatment of Uriah and his handsome wife might be rather more difficult to compromise with true morality, but in that respect no argument is too absurd or unreasonable for a clergyman to make when attempting to defend his creed.

Also, in answer to S. P. L., of Winchester, O., the question of God's repenting of making man, the same commentator's explanation is, if possible, thinner than the former. The account also says that the Lord repented of making Saul king and why. Read the narrative and see who besides in a number of places he is said to have repented. If Mr. Scott has undertaken to explain away all the contradictions and discrepancies found in the Bible, he will have an onerous piece of work on his hands for quite an indefinate time.

Would it not be just and fair, in answering such questions, to quote from the writings of some intelligent, scientific, modern thinker, and not from some fogy, not yet advanced so far in liberal enlightenment as to suffer others the privilege of expressing an honest opinion? We like you, Old Blade, but give us a chance.—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

The mere fact that a reader asks such questions as these to which J. H. C. refers, shows that he knows nothing of the results of modern investigation regarding the Bible. We always try to answer such questions from the standpoint of the questioner. Why we did not quote "some intelligent, scientific, modern thinker," as J. H. C. suggests, is because that class of men do not discuss such questions. To get the replies we printed, we had to go to Scott, who wrote something like a century ago. Christian commentators do not discuss such points now.

It Is a Forgery.

I enclose a description of Jesus, written by Publius Lentulus, president of Judea, to the Roman senate, and now preserved in the Vatican, in Rome. Is it genuine, or is it a forgery?—J. B. S., Newport, Pa.

It is a forgery, so admitted by all authorities. It is one of the innumerable fabics that sprung up in the middle ages, or earlier, concerning Christ. Some pious old monk, who knew well there is no authentic description or portrait of Christ, thought it would be a good thing and please the common people, to have a description of Jesus, and thereupon he forged it.

It is like the cherry-tree story, and other similar stories of Washington, without any foundation in fact. These stories were invented by a queer old Episcopal clergyman, named Weems, who wrote a life of Washington, in which he gave these fabics as truth, thinking it would be useful in leading children to emulate Washington.

Publius Lentulus died before the birth of Jesus. He was not "president" in Judea; there was no such office. He would not report to the Roman senate, but to the emperor. The whole thing is a fraud, and no one supports its authenticity. As a matter of curiosity, we reprint it:

"There hath appeared in these our days, and is at present living amongst us, in Judea, a man of singular virtue, whom they call Jesus Christ. Of the Jews he is accepted and believed to be a great prophet of truth; but his own disciples adore him as being descended from the immortal God. He raiseth the dead to life, and healeth all manner of human maladies and diseases by the word or touch.

"In stature he is tall and of perfect form; his countenance and air sweet and reverent, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair is of a color that would be difficult to describe—something resembling the color of a ripe chestnut—from the crown of his head to his ears, whence downward it is more of tint or of golden hue, and falls waving and curling into ringlets, and spreads itself into graceful profusion on his shoulders. In the center, from the forehead to the crown of his head, his hair is parted by a seam or partition, and falls over each ear after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is lofty and pale, and his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a slight tinge of comely complexion. His nose and mouth are formed with the most admirable symmetry. His beard is thick and of the color of his hair; not of any great length, and dividing in the center at the chin, takes nearly the form of a fork. His look innocent and mature. His eyes blue, brilliant and serenely beautiful. In reproving he is awful and majestic. In admonishing, courteous, sweet, friendly and persuasive, and speaking or acting he is grave, temperate, modest and wise. It cannot be remembered that any have ever seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. In a word, he is a man, who, by his exceeding great beauty and his divine perfections, surpasseth the children of men."

We may be sure that Jesus, in personal appearance resembled the Jews—his mother was a Jewess, remember. Had he been blue-eyed, with golden chestnut hair, those who wrote the gospels would certainly have referred to his being so different in personal appearance from the black-haired, black-eyed and swarthy-skinned Jews.

Color of Races.

Does the climate cause the color of the five distinct races?—W. P. M., Maynaidville, Tenn.

First, let us say, that the old classification of man into five races, based on the color of the skin, is by no means accepted as the best classification by modern ethnologists. Neither is it a settled point as to whether the difference in the color of the skin is caused by climate. While it is true that all nations whose homes are in the torrid zone are dark (not necessarily black) in color, it is also true that the Esquimaux, and other people living in the Arctic regions, have dark skins. The fact is, that it has not been satisfactorily determined what causes produce the different colors of the skin.

Protection and Free Trade.

Please explain the difference between free trade and a protective tariff; also show the effect on the country where either system is in force.—E T., Bowden, Ga.

It costs very large sums of money to pay the expenses of the national government, which are entirely distinct from those of the states. How shall that money be raised? When the constitution went into effect, and the First Congress met, this question came up. There were two ways open: First to put a tax on goods imported into the United States; second, to impose a tax upon the people. There was a division of opinion among the fathers of the republic. Those opposed it was better to tax imports, and to leave taxation of property to the states, to raise money for state, county and city purposes.

All nations raise a large part of their revenue by taxing imports. The United States is not alone in that. A tax on an imported article is a duty; a list of duties is a tariff. The United States needs something like $500,000,000 a year for expenses. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, we raised it in this way: From customs duties (that is, by the tariff), 254 millions; internal revenue taxes on tobacco and liquor manufacturing and selling, 271 millions; sales of public lands, nearly three millions. Now, if we had free trade we would have to raise about 250 millions a year in some other way, and the only way would be to increase the taxes of the people by that much, on their lands and property.

Great Britain is a free trade country. That is, nearly all articles are admitted free of duty. She puts duties on a small number of articles, and recently has a burdensome income tax, and other taxes, which our people do not have, to raise money to meet her expenses. Mr. Chamberlain is now carrying on a campaign to abolish free trade and adopt a protective tariff.

A protective tariff is one levied to raise revenue for the expenses of the government, but laid in such a way as to protect our farmers and manufacturers from foreign competition. It levies a tax on the importation of articles of kinds which we grow or produce or manufacture, and admits free of duty those things we do not or can not produce. Thus, grain or hay or lumber or iron, produced in Canada or any other foreign country, has to pay a duty; but coffee and tea, and such things pay no duty, because they can not be produced in the United States.

The Democratic opposition to a protective tariff arose out of jealousies among the states, away back more than 80 years ago. New England was then the only manufacturing section, and the cry was that New England was directly profited by the tariff, while the south was injured because she had then no manufactures. The battle over the question of a "tariff for protection" and a "tariff for revenue only" has been waged many times. Every time the protective feature was abandoned it brought hard times and low wages, as was the case with the Wilson tariff act of 1893; and every time protection was taken up again, prosperity came, as it did under the Dingley tariff law, enacted in 1897.

Dynamo, Volt, Ampere.

Explain the construction of a dynamo and tell what is meant by ampere and volt.—J. B. , Backusburg, Ky.

A dynamo is a machine for creating a current of electricity. The essential parts are one or more large electro-magnets, called field magnets, between the poles of which is a revolving armature, consisting of a soft iron core wound with coils of insulated copper wire. This armature is made to revolve very rapidly by a steam engine. When it starts, the small amount of residual magnetism in the field magnets, by induction, causes the production of a feeble current in the coils of the armature. This current may be made to pass through the wires of the field-magnets, strengthening their current so that it induces a strong current in the armature, and so on, until the machine is in full operation.

The ampere is the unit employed in measuring the strength of the current. It is the amount of electricity that will pass through a conductor where resistance is one ohm, and between the ends of which the difference of potential is one volt.

The volt is the unit of electromotive force. It is the force that, applied to a conductor whose resistance in one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

Japan and Russian Rifles.

Several persons wrote to us asking the kind of rifles used by the Japanese and Russian armies. We have just obtained the information. Here it is:

The Japanese army was all armed with the Murata rifle, 1887 model. Murata, the inventor, is a Japanese officer. Its caliber is .315, length without bayonet 48.3, weight without bayonet 8.41 pounds, 8 cartridges in magazine, sighted to 2,187 yards, muzzle velocity of bullet 1,850 feet per second. The reserves appear to be still equipped with this rifle.

The regular troops in this war, however, are armed with the Arisaka rifle, an improvement on the Murata, invented by colonel now general Arisaka. Its caliber is 6 millimeters, equal to .23622 of an inch, 5 cartridges in magazine. Its muzzle velocity is much greater than that of the Murata, and it has a longer range.

The Russian army had the Mannlicher rifle until 1901 and 1902, when it was supplanted by the Mouzin rifle, an improvement on the Mannlicher. The caliber of the Mouzin rifle is .300; it is 51.344 inches long without bayonet, weight without bayonet 8.84 pounds, 5 cartridges in magazine, muzzle velocity 2,000 feet per second.

General Arisaka, the inventor of the new Japanese rifle, since his invention of the 75-millimeter quick-firing field gun, has been decorated and honored in various ways by the mikado.

Poets and Philosophers.

Please give the names of some of the poets and philosophers before the Christian era, and are their writings still extant? If so, where can they be found?—S. T. F., Saline, Mich.

All the great philosophers of the ancient world lived before the Christian era. Here is a list of the most famous:

Thales of Miletus, born 636, B. C.
Anaximander, born 610, B. C.
Anaximenes, born 556 B. C.
Pythagoras, born 580 B. C.
Xenophanes, born 556 B. C.
Heraclitus, born 556 B. C.
Empedocles, born 500 B. C.
Anaxagoras, born 490 B. C.
Democritus, born 494 B. C.
Socrates, born 469 B. C.
Plato, the most renowned philosopher of ancient or modern times, born 428 B. C.
Aristotle, born 384 B. C.
Epicurus, born 341 B. C.
Zeno, born 362 B. C.
Arcesilaus, born 316 B. C.
Carneades, born 215 B. C.

Among the poets and dramatists of Ancient Greece, all living before the Christian era Homer stands first, with the Iliad and the Odyssey; Hesiod, Archilochus, Alcaeus, Sappho, Anacreon, Simonides of Ceos (about 500 B. C.), Pindar (B. C. 522), Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Philippides, Philemon and Menander. Among the Latin writers, the best age was in the reign of Augustus, beginning with 31 B. C. The renowned poets Virgil, Ovid and Horace are the great poets of this age. You can probably get English translations at any good bookstore of Plato and Socrates. Aristotle, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Virgil, Ovid and Horace.

Victoria's Children.

Please give me the names and number of Queen Victoria's children and the date of death of those who are dead.—G. M., East Newport, Me.

Victoria was born May 24, 1819; acceded to the throne June 20, 1837; married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died Dec. 14, 1861. Queen Victoria died January 22, 1901. Her children:

1.—Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840, married Prince Frederick William, of Germany, afterward emperor; is the mother of the present emperor of Germany.

2.—Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841, now King Edward VII.

3.—Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married the grand duke of Hesse; she died in 1878.

4.—Prince Alfred, duke of Edinburg, born August 6, 1844; died in 1900.

5.—Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

6.—Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married to the marquis of Lorne, now duke of Argyll.

7.—Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850.

8.—Prince Leopold, duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, died in 1884.

9.—Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857; married Prince Alexander of Battenburg.

Czar Kolokol.

N. A. P., Brandon, Ky.: The great bell of Moscow is called by the Russians "Czar Kolokol," or czar of bells. It weighs 443,772 pounds, is 19 feet 3 inches high, and measures 60 feet 9 inches around the edge. It is made of ordinary bell metal, and was intended for a church bell. In a fire in 1737, some falling timbers broke a piece from its side. The date of its casting is unknown.

The Mammoth Cave.

Will you give a history of the Mammoth Cave, of Kentucky? When discovered and are the present owners heirs of Major Croghan of the war of 1812?—J. H. G., Argos, Ind.

The Mammoth Cave is situated in Edmonson county, Ky., near Green river, about 75 miles southwest of Louisville. It was discovered in 1809 but we have no knowledge of its present owners. The cave extends about nine miles, and to visit all portions requires neary 200 miles of travel.

A Matter of Opinion.

Tell me through the Question Bureau whether Japan is justified in her war against Russia.—J. A. R., Galion, Mich.

That is a matter of opinion, and the Bureau is not a court of opinions. To our mind, Japan was fully justified. It was as certain as anything could well be that Russia's purpose was eventually to conquer and annex Japan. Russian officers avowed it. When a man's existence is in peril, he has a right to preserve it; and a nation has the same right. It will be far better for the world that Japan shall win than that Russia shall triumph.

Lincoln's Offers.

What inducement or offer did Abe Lincoln make to Jeff Davis to come back in the Union before he issued his emancipation proclamation?—I. P., Beaver Dam, O.

The best idea of Lincoln's position is found in his letter to Gen. J. A. McClernand, Jan. 8, 1863:

"I never did ask man, nor ever was willing to accept less, than for all the states, and the people thereof, to take and hold their places and their rights in the Union, under the constitution of the United States. For this alone have I felt authorized to struggle, and I seek neither more nor less now. Still, to use a coarse but expressive figure, 'broken eggs can not be mended.' I have issued the emancipation proclamation, and can not retract it."

The Second Coming.

E. H. G., Locust Point, O.:—There is nothing new in what you write of the second coming. The belief has been held by some Christians ever since the days of Christ himself. From the time of the crucifixion and resurrection there was a strong belief among the disciples and their followers that he would speedily return, based on his saying, recorded in Mark ix,1, and Luke ix, 27. We know that some writers now attempt to explain these words by saying they referred to the transfiguration or to the events of the day of Pentecost, recorded in Acts ii. But these are mere excuses. The apostles and their followers did not so interpret it. They preached the speedy coming of Christ and the establishment of the kingdom of God. This widespread belief was a reason why the record of Jesus' life and teachings was not put in writing till almost a generation after the end of his earthly life. Why record these things, when Jesus would return so soon? It was not until most of those who had known him in his earthly career were "fallen asleep," that the gospels were written. The story, as it was told by word of mouth, was reduced to writing. This is clear from the headings of the gospels. It does not say, "the gospel by Matthew," but the gospel according to Matthew. That is, it is a record of the things Matthew taught and told, not necessarily, and not probably, penned by him.

The belief of very many in the second coming has persisted to the present time. It has never been accepted by all Christians, nor made an article of faith by any leading Christian denomination. Briefly stated, the millenarian theory is that Jesus will return in person, the resurrection at that time of the just dead, and his reign for a thousand years on earth. This belief is founded on a forced application of Psalms xc, 4, and 2d Peter, iii, 8, which are simple statements, and not prophetic. Revelations xx 1 to 6 is especially quoted in support of the millenarian theory. That this is not convincing, is amply proved by the fact that millenarianism is not accepted by the larger body of Christians, and has never been made an article of faith by any of the great Christian churches.

When the year A. D. 1000 drew near, there was great dread all over Europe, in the belief that the second coming would happen that year. Fields untilled, harvests ungathered, and the people abandoned all their avocations by tens of thousands. The same scenes which happened in 1843, among the deluded followers of Miller, occurred on a vastly greater scale in Europe. There are now a number of millenarians, as probably there will always be, who are wasting their time in vain expectations of a literal second coming.

The book of Revelations is apocalyptic, rather than prophetic. It is confessedly the most obscure book in the canon, and there were many of the early fathers of the church who rejected it entirely. The historic evidence in its favor is far less than that of any other book, of the New Testament. Its obscurity has made it a favorite book with ignorant expounders, who can take its mystic utterances and make them apply to almost anything they choose. The general consensus of scholarly opinion is that the visions of the book referred to the persecutions of Christians under Nero; and they adhere to the explanation of Origen, one of the early fathers, that the millennium will consist of the reign of Christian truth throughout the world, and the voluntary submission paid to it by all secular powers.

If a person cannot live an upright life without being scared into it by the belief in a speedy second coming, he would better be left alone. God wants no cowards nor snakes. Every time there is a great war, a lot of foolish people predict the speedy coming of this event. The writer remembers it was so during the Crimean war; during the mutiny in India; in the civil war in America; in the Franco-Prussian war; and already this class of people are talking it because of the Russo-Japanese war. Take comfort; the men living on earth five or ten thousand years hence will laugh at the narrow beliefs and vain imaginings of those who now predict the speedy end of the world.

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,**—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

Don't Do These Things!

The Question Bureau of this issue is largely devoted to answering questions that were written on the same sheet as letters concerning Presidential preferences. It was not till we set to counting the votes that we discovered these questions.

We ask every reader of The Blade to turn to the editorial page (the 4th) of this issue, and read the article "Heart-to-Heart Talk With The Blade Readers." There are some things therein which many of you will be benefited by reading.

Bank Notes.

Will you please tell me all you can of the history and engraving of bank notes?—P. C. S., Rockwell, Iowa.

It is unknown when banks first began issuing bank notes. Up to within a century they were rudely engraved and hence often counterfeited. The United States took the lead in improvements in bank note engraving, and the rude cheap notes of a century ago are now replaced, all over the world, with the finest efforts of the engraver's skill. Even today, this art is much less developed elsewhere than it is in the United States.

To Make a Cyclopedia.

Editor Blade: I have been so much impressed with the questions and answers in your paper that I have been selecting the most important ones and pasting in an old book. I expect to have one of the most valuable books in Randolph county, N. C. I suggest all readers of your valuable paper who want information for themselves and others to try the plan. I have over one dozen out of one paper, being that of January 25, 1904, thus: Agnaldo; Negroes as Voters; Easter in March; Sunday and the Sabbath; Great Wall of China; Seth's Wife; About Volcanoes; Russia and Manchuria; Lost Notes; Formation of Coal; The Mad Stone; The Indian Head, etc.

The answers being so valuable, I think they are worthy of note. Your papers don't stay in the postoffice at Edgar, N. C., long. I am postmaster and know how they go out.—E. C. S., Edgar, N. C.

Rainbow Before the Flood.

Was there a rainbow prior to the flood?—E. C. B., Brighton, O.

Most certainly. There is, and has always been, a rainbow when the rain is falling in front of you and the sun shining behind you. The language of Genesis does not mean the rainbow was a new thing, but simply that, whenever it was seen, it was to remind them of the covenant not to destroy the world by water.

Sunday the Christians' Day.

Editor Blade:—In the Weekly Blade of February 25 "Sunday and Sabbath" is discussed at some length. There was a point left out which, in my opinion, would have confirmed more positively your contention for Sunday being the Christian's day. That is: There is no chapter or verse in the New Testament containing any reference to the Fourth Commandment. This is significant, despite all theories to the contrary. And the Old Testament fully sustined the religious needs of the times and peoples, there would have been no supplement added, which the New Testament surely is.

I would call attention to an error of Dr. Smith, whom you mention concerning John the Revelator being in the "spirit on the Lord's Day," as if the day or time when John wrote was Sunday. Now, John, it is generally conceded, wrote much in prophetic vision of all the wonderful and awe-inspiring things contained in Revelations. So, naturally, John's vision took in the time when the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of God and His Christ. This is the Lord's day to which John referred—not Sunday, nor the Jewish Sabbath, but when Christ shall be King of Kings and Lord of Lords—in fact, Christ's day.—J. M. G., Ober, Ind.

We do not agree with the last paragraph. The statement that John was in the spirit "on the Lord's day," means Sunday. The predictions in Revelation referred to the fierce persecution of Christians under Nero, not to things yet to come.

Mucilage for Labels.

Give recipe for making the mucilage that is used in making gummed labels. Does the government use the same formula for postage stamps?—C. B. B., Tampico, Ind.

Mucilage for labels:—Soak 5 parts of good glue in 18 to 20 parts of water for a day; to this add 9 parts of rock candy and 3 parts gum arabic.

Postage stamp gum:—Dextrine, 2 parts; acetic acid, 1 part; water, 5 parts. Dissolve over a water-bath, and add 1 part alcohol.

Poland.

Will you please give the early history of Poland?—W. C. D., North Manchester, Indiana.

The earliest mention of the name in history is as the designation of a tribe, the Polani, which dwelt between the Oder and Vistula rivers. They were a branch of the Slavs, and were surrounded by other Slav tribes, the Massovii, Kujovii, Chrobates, Silesians, Obotrites and others. In the course of time the Polani obtained the ascendancy over the others, who became amalgamated with them and called by the same name. Polish historians, in their list of kings, profess to go back to the fourth century, but these lists were probably rulers of separate tribes, and not of the combined race of Poles. At the time of the partition of Poland, among Russia, Prussia and Austria, Poland was bounded on the north by the Baltic sea from Dantzic to Riga; east by Russia; south by Bessarabia, Moldavia and the Carpathian mountains; and on the west by Prussia.

Painkiller CURES COUGHS AND SORE THROAT PERRY DAVIS'

History of Banking.

Will you please tell us something of the origin and history of banking?—A. E. C., Niles, Mich.

The banker was originally a man who took the money of one country or city and gave it equivalent in the money of another, for which service he was paid. By degrees he took money on deposit, loaned it, etc., until the modern bank developed. The first regular bank in Europe was that of Venice, founded in 1171, in order to raise funds for the government to carry on its wars. Funds once deposited could not be withdrawn, but were transferable upon its books at the pleasure of the owners of the money. It lasted until 1791. The bank of Genoa went into operation in 1847, and lasted until 1800. The bank of Barcelona was established in 1401, and it originated bills of exchange. The bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609, the bank of Hamburg in 1619, that of Rotterdam in 1635, of Stockholm in 1688. The bank of England was started in 1694, and it has the entire management of the public debt of Great Britain. The first bank of the United States was chartered in 1791, and wound up its affairs on the expiration of its charter in 1811. The second bank of the United States was chartered in 1816, and expired in 1836. When it very foolishly, made a political one, and the project defeated by Jackson. From that period dates the ignorant opposition to banks which is so marked among certain classes of our people who know nothing about the principles of banking. The national banking act of 1864 was enacted primarily to furnish a market for government bonds, to get money to carry on the civil war. For this purpose, the provision for the security of circulating notes, requiring a deposit of government bonds, was made a feature of the law. This is the merest outline of the history of banking. To do the subject full justice would require a large volume.

Miscellaneous.

E. R. G., Alma, Mich.:—We have not the data to answer.

L. C. H., Bethel, Ind.: We have nothing which gives the date you want.

V. W. L., Percival, Iowa:—Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880, was Thanksgiving Day.

J. B., Bakersville, Pa.:—We are unable to make the comparison about which you ask.

H. F., Herrick, Ill.: You seem to be mistaken. This is not an employment bureau.

R. R. P., Adrian, Mich.: No. The men on a fighting ship have to take their chances.

P. W., St. Albans, W. Va.:—The Roman Catholic church claims that St. Peter was the first pope.

J. T. H., Byesville, O.: Jefferson's Bible has been published, but we do not know the publisher's name.

M. A. H., Montgomery, Mich.:—The bill to increase widows' pensions from $8 to $12 a month did not become a law.

F. M. A., Memphis, O.: Grades are generally expressed as 1 to 100—meaning one foot in every 100 feet; or 1 in 20, or 1 in 35, and so on.

L. M. M., Marietta, Minn.:—But, dear sir, that does not apply. That system of naming was never used by the royal family of England.

A. L. B., Brewers, N. Y.:—There is no means of telling the age of your violin. The inscription merely says that it was made by Gutter and son, Neukirchen, Saxony. We have no record of him.

C. L. F., Algoma, Wis., referring to a statement in The Blade of somebody who kept a diary for 49 years, writes that he has kept one two years longer; and N. E. E., Chenango Bridge, N. Y., writes that he has kept one over 55 years.

J. F. J., Selbersburg, Ind.:—We are aware of the use of the bands of earthworms of which you write, but for obvious reasons could not print it in the article. Still, both sexes are in the same individual. See American Cyclopedia.

C. A. I., Gobleville, Mich.: The original boundary between Alaska and British America was set forth in a treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1826. The recent dispute was over the interpretation of the treaty, and was settled by arbitration.

A. B. G., Layland, O.: Before putting up telephone poles, the consent of the property owner must be obtained. After they are put up, however, he can not compel their removal, but he can collect damages if any actual damage has been committed.

E. E., Andover, N. Y.: We are in possession of nothing authoritative on the subject more than we have published. There is no truth in the story that we bought Alaska to pay Russia back for sending her fleet; nor in the story that Russia lent us money to carry on the civil war.

O. J., Rossville, Pa.: It is a common thing for war vessels of a nation at peace to visit the ports of another nation. English war vessels thus visited New York at times during the civil war, but none were there at the time the Russian fleet was there.

W. C. W., Galt, Mo.: The pension law of 1890 prohibited a pension to be granted to the widow of a soldier getting a pension under it, if married after that law was passed; a law passed in 1900, we think, prohibits the granting of pensions to any widow of a soldier who was married after it was passed.

J. R. O., Earleyville, Tenn.:—We know that in New York white and colored children attend the same school, and have for many years; and that it has not brought "social equality." the silly bugbear of the South. Whether Cleveland signed the bill when he was governor of New York we do not know.

J. M. W., Burlington, N. C.: It is impossible to answer your question for lack of space. Miss Ida M. Tarbell is publishing serially in a magazine a history of the Standard Oil company, the first trust in the United States, and already it makes more matter than would fill one entire issue of The Blade. We are too crowded to attempt long answers.

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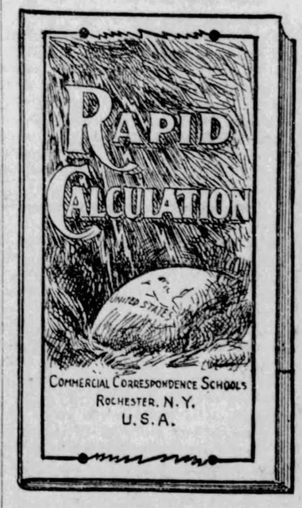

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Vocabulary of Japanese War Names

The following will be valuable for reference in reading dispatches from the seat of war. The spelling of names is that obtained officially by the Associated Press from Japan, and is followed by the Associated Press dispatches:

DEWA, S.—Rear admiral, division commander.
FUJII, H.—Captain of cruiser Adsuma.
HASHIMOTO, M.—Rear admiral, second in command Maidzuru naval station.
HIDAKA, S.—Vice admiral, commanding Maidzuru naval station.
ITO, S.—Admiral, chief of general staff.
DJSUIN—Vice admiral, assistant chief of general staff.
INOUYE—Admiral, commander-in-chief, Yokosuka naval station.
IJICHI, H.—Captain of battleship Mikasa.
IJICHI, S.—Captain of cruiser Idsumo.
KAMIMURA, H.—Vice admiral, division commander.
MATSUMOTO, K.—Captain of battleship Fuji.
MATSUMOTO, A—Captain of cruiser Yakumo.
MIURA, ISAO—Rear admiral, second in command Yokosuka naval station.
NAKAO, Y.—Captain of battleship Hatsuse.
NASHIHA, T.—Rear admiral, division commander.
NOMOTO, T.—Captain of cruiser Tokiwa.
OMOTO—Rear admiral, commanding Bako naval station.
SAKAMOTO, H.—Captain of battleship Yashima.
SHIBAYMA, Y.—Vice admiral, commanding Kure naval station.
SAMEJIMA, K.—Vice admiral commanding Sasebo naval station.
SAITO—Rear admiral, vice minister of marine.
SHIMAZAKA, Y.—Rear admmiral, second in command Sasebo naval station.
SHIMAMURA, H.—Chief of staff of standing squadron.
TOGO, H.—Vice admiral, commander in chief of standing squadron.
TORAGAKI, I.—Captain of battleship Shikishima.
TSUNODA, H.—Vice admiral, commanding Takeshiki naval station.
TAKETOMI, K.—Captain of cruiser Iwate.
URIN, S.—Rear admiral, division commander.
YAMAMOTO—Admiral, minister of the navy.
YAMADA, H.—Captain of battleship Asahi.
YOSHIMATSU, S.—Captain of cruiser Takusago.
YATSUSHIRO, S.—Captain of cruiser Asama.

Japanese Warships.

ASAHI—Battleship.
ADSUMA—Armored cruiser.
ASAMA—Armored cruiser.
AKITSUSHIMA—Protected cruiser.
AKASHI—Protected cruiser.
CHIN YEN—Battleship.
CHITOSE—Protected cruiser.
CHIYODA—Protected cruiser.
FUJI—Battleship.
HATSUSE—Battleship.
HASHIDATE—Protected cruiser.
IWATE—Armored cruiser.
IDSUMO—Armored cruiser.
ITSUKUSHIMA—Protected cruiser.
ITSUMI—Protected cruiser.
KASAGA—Armored cruiser.
KASAGI—Protected cruiser.
MIKASA—Battleship.
MATSUSHINA—Protected cruiser.
NANIWA—Protected cruiser.
NITAKA—Protected cruiser.
NISSHIN—Armored cruiser.
SHIKISHIMA—Battleship.
SUMA—Protected cruiser.
TAKASAGO—Protected cruiser.
TAKASHIHO—Protected cruiser.
TSUSHIMA—Protected cruiser.
TOKIWA—Armored cruiser.
YAKUMO—Armored cruiser.
YASHIMA—Battleship.
YOSHINO—Protected cruiser.

Japanese War Department.

FUSHIMI—Lt. gen., prince, commander third division.
HASEGAWA—Lt. gen., commander in chief imperial Juaras division.
ISHIMOTO—Maj. general, vice minister of war.
INOUYE—Lt. gen. commanding twelfth division.
KODAMA—Lt. gen. assistant chief general staff.
KAWAMURA—Lt. gen. commanding tenth division.
KUROKI—General.
NISHI—Lt. gen. commanding second division.
NODA—General.
OYAMA, MARQUIS—Marshal and chief of general staff.
OSHIMA—Lt. gen. commanding third division.
OGAWA—Lt. gen. commanding fourth division.
OKUBO—Lt. gen. commanding sixth division.
OSHIMA—Lt. gen. commanding Ninth division
OZAKO—Lt. gen. commanding seventh division.
OKIHARA—Lt. gen. commanding eleventh division.
OKU—General.
TERAOUCHI—Lt. gen., minister of war.
UTSUMI—Lt. gen. commanding eighth division.
YAMAGATA—Field marshal.
YAMAGUCHI—Lt. gen commanding fifth division.

Giving Him a Hint.

He—I suppose you hold that a man should never deceive his wife?

She—Oh, no. I wouldn't go as far as that. How would it be possible for the average man to get a wife if he didn't deceive her?—Boston Transcript.

The Sunday School

BREAD FOR THE MULTITUDE

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 20 Is: "Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand.' Matt. 16: 13-23.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The murder of his friend and forerunner, John the Baptist, by the weak-willed voluptuary, King Herod, affected Jesus profoundly. He was moved to get away from the thronging people for a season that he might meditate and pray in quiet. The disciples, too, had just returned from a preaching tour, and they, too, needed a "retreat," to use the word so familiar at this Lenten season. So the Master bade them "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile." For, as Mark tersely says, in words which apply to the busy workers of today, "There were many coming and going, and they had no leisure so much as to eat."

An Interrupted "Retreat."

The little company, all sorely spent in service and eager to be alone with one another and their teacher, boarded a boat—probably the same one in which they had been beset by the storm while Jesus slept—and sailed from Capernaum, in search of retirement. The quiet and seclusion which they sought were not to be so easily gained. They and their boat were marked. Seekers after Jesus were pointed to the familiar sail, now making its way toward the northeastern shore of the lake.

Unusual crowds of people were in the neighborhood at the time, on their way to the Passover at Jerusalem and stopping by the way to see this new Teacher, whose fame had spread over the entire country side. These were not to be baffled in their desire to meet Jesus, so they set out on foot toward his apparent objective point. Some, more eager than others, outran the crowd and arrived even before the boat itself.

Plainly there was to be no quiet time just then for the Master and his friends. Putting his own needs and desires aside, he welcomed the unthinking multitudes, who little knew or cared of what they had deprived him. Jesus was never too busy to see people. Every person with a need had a claim upon his time. One of the best known ministers in the land, a prolific author as well as a busy pastor, is accustomed to reply to those who remark upon his accessibility to every caller: "I dare not deny myself to anyone who wants to see me. Even the poorest may be the day's greatest opportunity for service. I cannot tell what needs these visitors bring, so I accept them all as sent from God." If Jesus had turned away the horde that crowded the plain of Bethsaida that day he would have missed an opportunity for one of his greatest miracles; the only miracle, in fact, which all the evangelists record.

A Crowd's Needs.

Every great man bears in his breast somewhat of the shepherd feeling toward his fellow men. Their needs weigh upon him as a responsibility; he fe

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

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LOCAL OPTION BY DISTRICTS.

The Brannock local option bill has been amended in committee and no longer is a ward measure. Friends of temperance who desire residence sections of cities cleared of saloons are no doubt wondering if the change made by the committee is a good one or if it is a concession to the liquor interests.

The Blade believes the bill as it now stands and as it will be favorably reported to the house, is a better measure than the original ward bill. The ward bill provided for elections by wards. The amended bill provides that the petitioners for a local option election may fix the boundaries of the districts in which they desire elections to be held. Under the ward bill the boundaries were arbitrarily fixed while under the amended bill districts can be arranged to suit the petitioners.

A district cannot embrace more than 5,000 registered voters nor less than 1,500. Neither can such districts have within its limits a block 50 per cent or more of the front footage of which is occupied by manufacturing or mercantile businesses, not counting saloons.

However, it much be remembered that a block is bounded by four streets, or if a triangle by three streets, and the frontage is that part of the block lying along all the streets, so it will be seen that this exception will apply to but few places in residence districts.

The bill as it now stands is a pure local option measure unhampered in any way by fixed lines or by units established by city boundaries.

Of course, the bill as it now stands is not acceptable to the brewers. No measure which in any way restricts their trade will meet with their approval. Joe Miller, the brewers' lobbyist at Columbus, emits a howl against the bill and declares it is more pernicious than the ward measure and that the liquor interests will fight to the end.

The bill as it will be reported back to the house should pass without amendment, and the belief is quite general that it will. Those who believe that the saloon should not be permitted in residence districts should urge their legislators to support the district plan and to vote down whatever amendments may be offered.

The bill will probably come up for passage in a few days and now is the time for you to communicate with your members and tell them it is a duty they owe the home to vote for district local option.

The bill providing for ward option was a good measure; the amended bill is better and more reasonable and should be made a law.

CRUSHING OUT POLYGAMY.

The problem of crushing out polygamy in the United States is not yet solved. Its difficulty lies in our dual form of government—in the division of powers between the state and nation. The national government has no power to regulate marriage in the states. That is a power belonging to the states. But in Utah the state has a majority of Mormons; and although there is a perpetual provision against polygamy in the Utah constitution, it is not enforced, in cases of the living with plural wives married before the admission of the state. The officials are Mormons or Mormon sympathizers. They will not prosecute a man for the offense; and if they did, a Mormon jury would acquit.

It is now proposed that Congress shall submit to the states an amendment to the United States constitution, giving to Congress the authority to establish an uniform marriage law. It seems reasonable to suppose that such an amendment would be ratified by the legislatures of the necessary three-fourths of the states—that is, by thirty-four. This would give United States officials the duty of prosecuting violations, and the cases would be tried before United States courts. Mormon influence would be entirely nullified.

The efforts of all friends of decency and good morals should be exerted in the direction of securing such an amendment to the National Constitution. It would be well, too, to give to Congress control also of the matter of divorce. The differences between state laws on this subject has long been a subject of serious discussion, and the only hope of unification lies in national control.

HEALTH ON THE ISTHMUS.

One of the problems that the government must solve on the Panama canal strip is the conservation of the health of the tens of thousands of workmen. When the De Lesseps company began active operations, years ago, the mortality among the workmen was something frightful. "Chagres fever" has been known for its virulence ever since the days of the first rush of gold seekers to California.

The government at Washington is alive to the importance of the problem, and the surgeon general of the army sent Dr. L. W. Spratling to the isthmus to investigate. He has just returned, and will prepare a full report. He says the main danger is for the mosquitoes. On this point he says:

"There were millions and millions of them. I venture the statement that every known breed of the pest is there, including the yellow fever and malaria conveying kinds. The first thing we must do when we take charge is to get rid of the musquitoes, or, at least, do away with as many of them as possible. This can be done by draining off the marshy places, where they breed, within, say, two or three miles of the canal works, and by abolishing the rain water barrel drinking receptacles that are now in use by the natives. About all the workmen now employed by the Panama Canal company are Jamaica blacks, and as they do not take any care of themselves whatever, they die quickly when attacked by malaria and yellow fever.

The United States marines there drink only sterilized water, and have not suffered from the climate any more than they would in the warmer parts of the United States. Pure drinking water and protection from mosquitoes are the two preventive measures on which Dr. Sparling lays much stress.

THE BRISTOW REPORT.

Developments growing out of Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow's latest report will be watched with interest. That energetic official appears to have stirred up a hornet's nest, judging from the epithets that were hurled promiscuously and profanely through the halls of congress yesterday. One not aware of the saintly purity of Uncle Sam's legislators might be led to exclaim: "He doth protest too much."

A cursory examination of the report (cursory because the full report was not sent out) fails to reveal the reason for this tearing of hair and lurid exclamation. Mr. Bristow made the point that several congressmen were lessors, either directly or indirectly, of buildings to Uncle Sam, contrary to the statute made and provided, and it is presumed that he secured his information from the records. He likewise charged that the government had been allowing excessive amounts for the work of separating mail, presumably for extra clerk hire, where the reports showed that this work was not done. These allowances are made on recommendations of congressmen, and unless Mr. Bristow has deliberately falsified, which The Blade is loth to believe, several congressmen are technically guilty of a violation of the law and guilty of rank indiscretion. The Blade does not understand that the secretary charges these congressmen with being willfully corrupt.

MORE MEDDLING WITH THE PHILIPPINES

There is a junta of self-appointed wise men of the East who labor under the erroneous idea that the duty devolves upon them to do the thinking for the people of the United States. The acquisition of the Philippine islands was bitterly opposed by these self-constituted censors of public morals. They tried the demagogic dodge of calling the extension of our area "imperialism," hoping to frighten the people by the unwarranted and improper use of a monarchical word. But their campaign of anti-imperialism fell flat. Bryan took it up eagerly, and added it to the singular scrap-bag which he denominated the Democratic platform, but without effect.

Now these Eastern brethren—about a dozen of them, all told—have organized themselves into what they call the "Philippine Independence committee," and prepared a manifesto, which will be presented to the national conventions of the two great parties. This is a demand that a plank shall be placed in each national platform, pledging the party to grant to the Philippines independence, upon practically the same plan that Cuban independence was worked out.

This is a mischievous proposition. As Bryan's adoption of anti-imperialism prolonged the futile efforts of the insurrectos in the islands, and cost the United States many more lives and much greater expenditure of money, the present inopportune meddling, especially if it be taken up by the Democrats—which is altogether likely, if Bryan can compass it—will but stir up whatever of disaffection may remain among the Filipinos, and perhaps result in another futile effort at rebellion.

It may be that the Philippines will eventually be granted their independence; but it can not be done safely in this generation, nor even the next. When the Spanish rule ended, the Filipinos were fully four centuries behind the United States in civilization. Their people are just beginning primary lessons in self-government. They have not yet the training, the education, to be entrusted with their own destiny. The better class in the islands realize at last that the United States will grant an increased measure of self-government as the people become fitted therefor. But it is too early as yet even to decide whether the Filipino people—an admixture of Malay, Spanish and Chinese blood—are capable, as a people, of being entrusted with their independence.

To grant them the same terms as Cuba is impracticable. Cuba lies at our doors; it is protected by the Monroe Doctrine. The natives of the Eastern Continent understand that any attempt on Cuba would mean war with the United States. There are grave difficulties in the way of our extending the same plan to the Philippines. Manila is 6,700 miles from our Pacific ports; Cuba is within forty-eight hours' reach from our Atlantic cities. To establish a protectorate over the Philippines would be a costly, difficult and unsatisfactory operation.

There is no reason for the raising of this question now. It is impolitic meddling. The anti-imperialist junta of old women would better turn their attention to matters nearer home. Let them take up the negro question, the undesirable immigrant question, or some other which, like these, is of far more immediate importance than the ultimate disposition of the Philippines. The latter question can safely be left to our grandchildren. It is not possible to settle it now; nor would any pledge made in this year of grace 1904 have any binding force on anybody when the time arrives that independence could be safely given to the Philippines.

SPEAKER CANNON.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, familiarly referred to as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, would have been less than human had he not been greatly pleased at an episode in the hot discussion of the Bristow report last Friday. William Alden Smith, of Michigan, in a very indignant speech over the matter, voiced the hope that the Speaker may, at some future day, become the executive head—a periphrastic mode of naming him for the Presidency. Thereat the House grew wild, and round after round of hearty cheers went up from both sides of the chamber—Democrats joining in as heartily as Republicans.

Speaker Cannon may well be proud of such an ovation. Not especially because of the mention of his name in connection with the Presidency, but because the applause at that mention was as spontaneous, as hearty, from the Democratic members as from the Republicans. This was rightly taken as signifying not only the high personal esteem in which Mr. Cannon is held by his fellow Representatives of opposing politics, but a tribute to the impartiality he has always shown in his rulings. A Washington dispatch in the Chicago Post, referring to this, says: "The Democratic applause of yesterday was not the first heard on that side as a tribute to the speaker. He has made rulings several times based on fairness which seemed to be rather against his own side of the House, but by that he lost nothing for his own people in the end, and yet won the reputation for impartiality which makes the Democrats believe in his honesty of administrative purpose." The Speaker deserved the tribute, and the people of the United States are glad of it.

KOUROPATKIN'S LONG TREK.

General Kouropatkin has left Russia for the Far East to take charge of the czar's legion in the war against Japan. Before departing, the general was presented an image of Alexis, his patron saint, to wear around his neck as a talisman, a diamond studded sword and innumerable kisses, the last from ladies of high rank. Thus accoutered, it is expected by Russians that the general will make short work of the enemy. He is the greatest fighter in the empire, and if he fails to bring the little Japs to time, it is reckoned no one can.

The general has already issued his edict. He says that it has been so arranged that no Jap leaving his country to fight the Russians will be permitted to return. To the American, this savors strongly of braggadocio. So far the Japanese have shown an ability to take care of themselves in excellent shape, and while the general may have that concealed about his person which will hold the wily Jap spellbound and powerless, most of us are incredulous.

The general will find that it is one thing to fight on his threshold or just over the line, but quite another to carry on a vigorous war six thousand miles away. It is a herculean task to transport an army that distance under the most favorable conditions. How much more difficult to convey regiments over a poorly constructed railroad, through a frigid zone, and where, for a considerable part of the journey, the enemy can assemble and harass the work!

It is a good guess that long before General Kouropatkin effects the conquest of Japan, he will ralize not only that "war is h—l," but that he has been engaged in something more than a frolic.

WHY AMERICANS ARE PRO-JAPANESE

When the war broke out between Russia and Japan, there was no question as to which side was favored by the great majority of the American people. There is no question where we stand today. We cannot disguise the fact that our sympathies are with Japan.

There are several reasons for it. Russia is a big hulk of a nation compared to the trim little Japanese craft, and it is Christian nature to be with the under dog. Then we cannot forget Kisheneff, which may represent figuratively a long line of persecution and outrage against humanity. Siberia with its multidinous horrors is a nightmare to us. Russia's rapacity in the East, her double dealing in the Manchurian case, and in fact her entire conduct in treating with the Japanese has been such as no honest white man could countenance. Japan has been guided, in all her negotiations, solely by the instinct of self-preservation. She asked nothing unreasonable and yielded as much as any self-respecting nation could.

Russian newspapers were made early aware of the feeling in this country, and the semi-official organ, Novoe Vremya, has been filled with criticisms of America, impugning all manner of sinister designs to this government. President Roosevelt not only proclaimed the neutrality of the United States, but in all official relations has strictly maintained it. He cannot, however, control individual opinion.

It has been suddenly discovered that it is to the interest of this country that Russia should whip Japan, for the reason that the Muscovite buys as much as $20,000,000 worth of American products at a time, while the Japanese are dividing eastern trade with us. What on earth has this commercial relation to do with the morals of the case? What if Russia is a patron and Japan a competitor? The real question at issue is, which nation is right, which is doing most for civilization, which is the better type of humanity?

CIVIL PENSION BILL SHOULD BE KILLED

The one bad feature of civil service reform is the working of the merit system in the direction of the pensioning of government clerks after they get too old for effective service. This is the necessary outcome of a system which keeps a man or woman in office during good behavior. The merit plan has been in force long enough already to have produced a class of elderly clerks devoted to red tape and routine, fussy and conceited worshipers of precedent, who are past the period of good, energetic work; and the clamor goes up for a civil pension system for their benefit.

Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, has prepared a bill for a civil pension system, which has been introduced in the house, and is now in the hands of the committee on civil service reform. The plea is that these clerks spent their best years in the service of the government, and it is but right that the government should take care of them when they get too old to do effective service.

All this is sentimental slush. The work in the departments is light, the hours very short, and the pay is more than most of the clerks could earn, working longer each day, in the service of a private employer. The fact that there are hundreds constantly seeking these berths is proof that they are considered "soft snaps."

Why should government employes be absolved from the duty incumbent upon all other working people of providing for their own old age? Have they no thrift, no self-reliance? Are they unable to live on their salaries and lay by for a rainy day? Others do it, on less than government clerks receive. Mr. Moore's bill provides that 3 per cent of each salary shall be retained by the government to go into a pension fund. We all know how that will work out. The fund will, after some years, prove inadequate for the purpose; then congress will be besieged for an appropriation to eke it out. It will be eventually passed; and the precedent thus set will be followed in succeeding years, thus putting a permanent burden on the treasury.

The clerks themselves should indignantly protest against a measure which declares to the country that they are improvident, thriftless, incapable of managing their own affairs, and willing to be made pauper pensioners on Uncle Sam.

SPRING ELECTIONS ABOLISHED

Ohio has taken another step forward.

Yesterday afternoon, the Chapman bill was passed by the house, after a spirited debate, and is practically a law. It provides that elections heretofore held in the spring shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, on the same day as the general election.

Every Democratic member of the house opposed it, presumably because it was a Republican measure affecting politics.

As a complement to the Chapman bill, the Ricketts resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment, making state elections biennial instead of annual, was adopted. It is purposed to so arrange the elections that the selection of state officers and municipal officers can be made in alternate years, thereby obviating any possible danger of mixing state and local issues.

The legislation met with opposition from some Republicans who professed to see in it an element of danger to party success, but the Ohio leaders almost without exception, favored both measures and urged their passage. The responsibility for the changes, therefore, rests entirely with the Republicans and they accept it willingly and cheerfully.

It will be remembered that the Democrats set up a howl against the municipal code bill. They prophesied all manner of evil to the Republicans as a result of the bill and yet in the first election subsequent to its passage, the responsible party won the most decisive victory in its history. Then as now, efforts were made to deceive the people as to the nature of the legislation. It was claimed that there were half a dozen colored men in the woodpile, and that when these were driven out into the open, the people would rise in revolt. Well, the bill has been in operation a year, and while there are some vital defects which its creators are curing as rapidly as possible, the general provisions meet with public approval. So it will be with the Chapman bill. The great majority of Ohio voters have approved of the measure from the start and many of those now opposed, will be won over as soon as they discover that they have been frightened by shadows on the wall. It has long been the prevailing opinion that we have too many elections in Ohio, and that the best interests of the commonwealth would be conserved by reducing the number. The Chapman bill does this—nothing more.

KEEP A STILL TONGUE.

President Roosevelt's order, urging upon government officials the necessity for observing the letter as well as the spirit of the neutrality proclamation, is opportune. The chance remark of an official giving his personal opinion, may be accepted as a reflection of the government, and involve this country in difficulties at a time when international relations are at delicate tension. Officers and heads of departments have, with few exceptions, been permitted the greatest latitude and, while no serious results have followed, the position of the government has been embarrassed. Criticism of the German army and invidious comparisons of her navy have, in the past, been made the subject of diplomatic inquiry, and that at a time when there was no war cloud hovering over the world.

The President wisely cautions the public servants now because the situation is most critical. A wise head and a silent tongue are invaluable always, but thrice precious at this particular period.

GOV. HERRICK'S PROPER STAND

Governor Herrick, having convinced himself that the Springfield officials are at least inefficient, if not even indifferent to the prosecution of the lynchers, has wisely taken the matter in his own hands. The state's reputation has suffered quite enough from the outrage of the Dickerson mob, and the governor is determined to have an investigation that will go to the bottom of things and secure, if possible, the punishment of the ring leaders.

Clarke county officials may look at the governor's attitude as interference, but it is certain that there will be no earnest effort made to prosecute, unless the state takes part. The more one studies the Springfield affair, the more positive he is that the atrocious tragedy might have been averted, had the authorities performed their duty. Their failure to act at the critical moment, and a disposition to gloss over the affair now, are sufficient excuses for the governor's position. In his efforts to see that justice is done, Gov. Herrick will have the moral support of the law abiding people of Ohio.

What would Postmaster Petroleum V. Nasby of the Confedrit Cross Roads postoffice have said of this latest postal expose?—Boston Herald.

Mr. Nasby, of course, would be out in the cold, awaiting the election of a Democratic President who would replace him in the coveted postoffice at the X Roads. His sorrow over his exclusion would be sharply accentuated by the loss of the opportunities for "graft," which would have made his credit A1 at Bascom's, and his life a perennial joy.

Russians fear the czar is losing his mind because he spends so much time praying. Nicholas may yet have to indulge in a season of profanity to convince his people that he is not crazy.

Let us hope that our esteemed southern exchanges will not be too severe in their criticisms of the Ohio lynching.

HEART-TO-HEART TALK WITH BLADE READERS

We published our first call for Presidential preferences in the Weekly Blade of January 28. As the letters and cards arrived, they were separated, those from each state being placed together. We began counting on Tuesday, March 1; the count was finished Saturday eveping, March 5.

When the counting committee began work, they found all kinds of other things mixed up with the ballots. There were letters for the Household page, queries for the Question Bureau, matter for the Farmstead, requests for sample copies, and changes of address, all written on the same sheet of paper with Presidential perferences.

That would do if you were writing a personal letter to a relative or friend; but it does not do in business correspondence.

Now, here is a rule that all modern business houses and business men employ: Never write on two different things on one sheet. We have before us a letter which asks to have an address changed; it gives Presidential perference; it has a query for the Question Bureau, and it has an arithmetical problem for Miss Bouton's page. As a result, none of the other three received attention till the Presidential preference was counted.

There should have been four separate slips of paper. Each should have had on it, written plainly, the name of the sender, his postoffice, his state, and the number of his rural route, if he lives on one; and one of these matters should have been on each.

Why? Because the Presidential preference went to one desk; the change of address to the mailing room, up stairs; the Question Bureau query to a different desk in the editorial room, and the problem, to Miss Bouton's residence. Why not use modern methods? There are over 100 employes on The Blade; the editorial staff of Daily and Weekly has 20 different persons. Each has his own definite duties. A letter which has on one sheet matter for different persons is a nuisance. Valuable time is taken up because of a lack of method on the part of the writer. If each request was on a separate sheet or slip, with your name, full postoffice address and state on each, these can be distributed and attended to promptly. When you mix a lot of different things on one sheet, you give us a lot of trouble, and certainly cause yourself delay.

For better illustration let us tell you an instance that is almost of daily occurrence in our business. On the same day we received five letters from the same business firm. One was concerning a change in the wording of an advertisement; the second inclosed a check in payment for advertising; the third asked for copies of a certain issue containing their advertisement; the fourth was a complaint as to "wrong position" of an advertisement; and the fifth was to the business manager, asking as to the Weekly Blade's circulation in a certain state.

Each letter was separate, each in a separate envelope, and postage paid on each. Why? Because the firm knew that these would all go to different men in the office. The first would go to the foreman of the composing room; the second to the cashier; the third to the mail clerk; the furth to the advertising clerk; the fifth to the business manager. Each of the first four attended to the letter sent to him, made his report on the margin to the business manager, who replied to all five.

This is the modern way, and we wish our friends would adopt it. It is not necessary to make a separate letter of each. All can be inclosed in one envelope, but each one should be:

On a separate sheet of paper.

With your name, postoffice and state.

Otherwise the one receiving it don't know who it is from. The editor of the Question Bureau, for instance, receives every week one or more questions without signature or postoffice address. They go into the waste basket, of course.

You may say, "Why don't the person who opens the letters write it on the slips?" He is too busy. All letters are opened by the business manager, and are distributed to the persons in charge of the matter to whom it refers. He has to open, and supervise the answering, of never less than 200 letters a day, and generally 500 to 600. He is a very busy man.

Pray, friends, learn business methods. Especially learn to give your name, postoffice and state. Why, in the Presidential vote, there were 847 votes we could not count, because no state was named.

The most common fault is beginning a letter thus: "Herbert, March 12, 1904." Well, there are nine postoffices named Herbert in the United States, each in a different state. The business manager, when he opened the letter, dropped the envelope in the waste basket. Thus we cannot refer to the postmark; and if we had the envelope, half the time it is illegible. This is almost universally true of postal cards. Unless they are mailed at a large office, which uses electric cancelling machines, the cancelling stamp is usually illegible. Why is it not as easy to write "Herbert, Ill.," as just "Herbert?" The most of names of postoffices in the United States are duplicate, postoffices by that name being in several states.

Another thing: Initials as signatures don't go. Write your full name, or don't write at all.

Last—Don't write on both sides of the paper. That means to the waste basket with your letter.

The above remarks do not apply to familiar letters to relatives and friends, but to business letters; and whatever you write to a newspaper is a business letter.

Don't get your ideas of a city newspaper office from a little country office, where one man is editor, advertising solicitor, collector, mail clerk, stenographer, and half a dozen different other things. The division of labor in The Blade office is a necessity. Remember, that we not only publish the Weekly Blade, but the Daily Blade also—the largest and the leading daily in Toledo, city of 160,000 people. The Weekly staff comprises the political editor, the managing editor, the Household editor, the Question Bureau editor, the Farmstead editor, and the news editor, besides two or three assistants in certain lines. Each has certain duties, and letters to the Weekly Blade must not mix business with editorial matter, nor have on the same sheet matter for more than one editor. Separate slips for each. Business matters are anything relating to subscriptions, premiums, pictures, watches, cut paper patterns, changes of address, inquiries about subscriptions or club rates, etc. Editorial matters are those concerning the matter printed in the paper, questions or replies for the Farmstead, Question Bureau or the Household page.

Then, in the business office, there is a similar division of duty necessary. Beside the business manager, there is the cashier, two book-keepers, two advertising men, three subscription clerks, the head of the circulation department with a staff of assistants, stenographers, and the head of the mailing department with his staff of assistants. That is why only one business subject should be on one sheet.

SEA FIGHT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Armor Sheathed Battleships in Terrific Action on a Harbor of Real Water--Land Batteries Take Part in the Engagement

Who has watched a sea fight?

A few salty jackies, a stray adventurer or so answer, "Aye, aye, sir."

We read of swift death dealt by destroyers at Port Arthur, of Russian tars going to their doom.

So it comes that there is a sort of mystery and an undoubted fascination about battles fought at sea. Our pulse is about to be quickened by the sight of a naval engagement.

Millions of landlubbers will see their first and last sea fight at the Universal Exposition. It is the only naval battle that has been fought on land.

The cannonade that rolls around the world will be unfolded on a great harbor of real water. A complete fleet of war vessels, built of steel and propelled by electricity make the air resound with exploding shells.

A fortified city rises in the background. Great guns answer the attack of the fleet. Blockade runners are sunk. An enemy's squadron is destroyed by torpedo and submarine boats and fast cruisers. All the thunder of war and victory is vividly illustrated.

Preceding the battle, thousands of spectators will receive their first lesson in actual naval maneuvers. The squadron is shown in keel line, double keeling, turning and signalling by flags by day and by electric lights by night.

Torpedo boats and submarine boats dash like sharks on the enemy, delivering the terrible tube which means destruction when it strikes an armored ship.

Shooting practice of the United States navy at swimming targets and the parade of the fleet before the flag ship finishes the educational part of the show.

The battle ships and cruisers are each 21 feet long. An electric motor in the hull of the boat is operated by one man who is invisible. There is no connection with the shore, so that the movements of the vessels are free. Twenty-six boats make up the fleet.

Battleships and cruisers are exact copies in every detail of the big Oregon, the Illinois, the Iowa and the Indiana; the New York, the Boston, the Charleston, the Chicago, the famous Brooklyn and the no less famous Olympia. A mosquito fleet of torpedo boats includes boats ten feet long.

The visitor is seated in an elevated amphitheatre and looks out over a broad expanse of water. Across the basin the rugged coast line appears with its harbor entrance, from which the fleet appears with smoke pouring from their funnels and under full head of steam.

Each boat is fitted with a perfect electric plant for lamps, gun-firing, propelling, searchlights and the various equipment of a modern armorclad. A saiute is fired, signals exchanged and the fleet drill or maneuvers are commenced. At the time it is difficult for the audience to realize that they are not looking down from a great height on a fleet of actual men-of-war.

After the fleet has steamed back to its anchorage, their places are taken by a school of smart looking torepdo boats that give a display of torpedo-firing at a floating target. After each successful discharge a great column of water is thrown high in the air in the vicinity of the target. A little submarine boat now rushes in shore, with the conning-tower just visible above the water surface. Its shot at the target is successful. A huge volume of water mounting high above the harbor.

Inspection of the fleet by the admiral's flagship is a pretty naval sight. The vessels execute some clever maneuvering before coming into line like a company of soldiers. As the flagship, escorted by a trim dispatch boat, dashes out of the harbor, the entire fleet opens up a salute. A grand fleet drill and review closes this phase of the program.

The next representation is the blockade of the enemy's coast. The fleet lies off the coast on the watch. A blockade runner comes into view. She is chased and destroyed by one of the cruisers. As the shells strike the fugitive ship, an explosion is followed by flying debris. She staggers at a well-told shot and sinks.

Now the enemy's fleet comes out from under the forts and a naval engagement is on. Shore batteries open up with their big guns. Shells from the forts explode around the blockading fleet. The fire is briskly returned. One shell explodes a fort. A torpedo sends one of the enemy's ships into a thousand fragments.

Ship after ship of the enemy's fleet blaze up, sink or retire in a crippled condition under the shore batteries. The battle is over. Once more the flagship steams out to salute the victorious fleet.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
December 1, 1884.

The Corners is euraged at the report wich Joe Bigler cirkelatid announsin the determinashen uv President Cleveland to observe the absurd Civil Servis Rools and refoosin to remove Radikel Fedrel offisholders, cetpin fur coz, the effect uv wich wood be to keep the Nigger Lubbock in the Post Offis, and Joe Bigler and Pollock the Illinoy store keeper in the posishens of Revenoo and Custom house Collectors, blitin the hopes uv the 237 patriots wich labored zelusly fur Cleveland and Reform, at the Corners.

The meetin wuz yoonanimous on one pint, and that wuz that war offises ther is shood be immejitly turned over to the faithful and zelus Dimocrisy anyhow, to wich Deekin Pogram assented, but with a perviso.

"Ther is suthin more wich we hev a rite to demand," sed he, "and wich I shel demand in thunder tones. There is but three prinsiple offises, and perhaps twenty subordinet places under em at the Corners, wich must, or at least shood, go to the Dimocrisy, ez a reward fur ther onremittin labors in the coz uv Reform. We deserve them offises, for who swallered the pill uv Mariar Halpin, or who consented to assoshiashen with Beecher more gracefully than we?

"The offises that is," continnered the Deekin, "pervides for say twenty-three uv the 237 Dimekrats uv the Corners, the county and moonisipple offises for say 20 more, makin round numbers 50 that are fixed! Wat ar yoo goin to do fur the re mainin 187? How do yoo perpose to take keer uv them? Every Dimicrat in the Corners worked fur Cleveland and Reform, and every wun uv em is entitled to considerashun. Troo, they heve different degrees uv ability, but then there are diffrent degrees uv offises. The struggle wuz fur offises and ez ther wuz a yoonanimity in labrin fur the coz uv Reform, so, I notis, ther is a yoonanimity in gittin a reward fur it.

"Wat is to be done for the 187? Only wun thing kin be done. Fifty offises ain't enuff to go around among 237. I kin solve the problem with wan hand tied behind me. We hev got to hev more offises! We hev got to hev 187 addishnel offises creatid, so that every Dimokrat kin hev one. Possibly it wood answer to hev say 125 offisis creatid, fur it wood require at least fifty groseries like Bascom's to supply that number uv Dimekrats in receet uv regler salaries—"

At this pint Bascom interruptid the venerable Deekin.

"I pertest," yelled Bascom, "agin any proposishen to establish any more groceries at the Corners. I hev stood behind my bar for 24 long and weary years, extendin credit to a thirsty Dimocrisy, watin and hopid, that the millenium uv a Dimocratic President mite come. It hez come at last, and now I am goin to reap what I hav sowed. I want my just reward, the luxury uv settin out a bottle, afore I die, with the certainty uv havin cash pade fur likker, and not bein compelled to listen to the disgustin monotony uv 'Jist mark it down!' I want all the places made thet is possible, but ez I hev bin sowin for 24 years, I want four years uv reap. Ez many offisis ez you pleeze, gentlemen, but no more groceries."

"I ain't pertikelar!" replied the Deekin, "I only made the sejestion to relieve the President."

Then I upspoke:

"My friends," I remarked, "we shel hev no trouble. We kin git noo places created, but ther are other things than places. Ther is a noo Custom House to build, and a combinashen will git the contrak, and ther will be an army uv labrers to be employed—"

Then ther arose sich a storm ez I never heerd. They shouted in korus—

"Labrers indeed! Wat do we want uv labor? We cood hev laberd ez well under a Republikin President ez under a Dimocratic. Wat we want is offis wich don't require labor. We want more offises!"

Finelly it wuz desided to demand the creashun uv enuff offises to give every man uv em a place, and the meeting adjerned satisfied.

Ef Cleveland disappoints us I'm a gone case. I hev given my word that this shel be done, and done ez early in the spring ez possible. On the strength uv this promise Bascom hez extendid six months credit and the Corners is tollably contentid. We shel hev it all rite this winter anyhow, and the spring will take keer uv itself. I hev lived all my life on the basis uv heving the fucher take keer uv itself, and I spose I will alluz hev to.

Wat I shel try to git will be a appropriashen for a noo custom-house and another fur slack-watrin Seceshn Crik. Ther will be, fur the Custom House the firm contractin fur the work, a sooperviser arkitect, ten or a dozen sub-sooperviser arkitects, time-keepers, overseers, &c., and about the same forse for the Slack-water job. Ther will be enuff sooperior posishens to yoose up the 237 regler white voters, and we shel import Italian labrers to do the work. I sejested that we shood employ the niggers uv the Corners fur the labor, but Bascom objectid. The niggers don't drink, ez a rool, and Bascom gits nothin out uv them. He very properly expex that all the salaries paid and the sum totle uv the two appropriashens will go thro his hands.

Ef we kin git these appropriashens passed this winter, we shel be all rite. Otherwise I shel be in a tite place, for in antissipashen uv the comin millenium all work hez bin suspendid.

PEROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Postmaster wich is to be.)

Current Events.

L. H. Herrick, the noted cattle raiser of Illinois, thinks a fixed standard for judging cattle should be established.

Erastus Dow Palmer, noted pioneer sculptor, died at Albany, N. Y., at the age of 87; his fame acquired as cameo cutter.

Balfour ministry near defeat over fiscal policy; sufferance of Chamberlain and his followers alone permitting ministry to continue.

Superintendent of Chicago school, Edwin G. Cooley, probably will succeed Dr. Andrew S. Draper as president of the university of Illinois.

Secretary Taft has a conference in New York with leading financiers and railroad men on the need and possibilities of railroad development in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt will not attend Republican party birthday celebration at Jackson, Mich., because of dispute as to whether party was born there.

Negro bishops and ministers meet and take action toward better treatment of negroes traveling in Pullman cars between the north and south.

Lord Rosebery creates a scene in the house of lords by a bitter attack on Premier Balfour, who in a commons debate had used a hasty word reflecting on Lord Rosebery.

St. Louis fire insurance officials invited as guests of World's fair management on March 22, to inspect buildings there, risks on which are not liked by some managers.

Loren Harmer, former bishop of Mormon church, testified before senate committee that he had been imprisoned in the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation at instance of Reed Smoot.

Brief on charges against General Leonard Wood, prepared by late Senator Hanna and submitted to senate, declared charges are so serious he should deny them specifically, under oath.

Russia serves notice on China that she must not send troops north of the great wall, and that she must restrain the bandits from interfering with the railroad and telegraph. A threat of hostile action is intimated.

Governor Cummins sends a message to the Iowa legislature urging the passage of a bill to remedy the defect shown by the lack of authority to allow the extradition of the woman charged with sending poisoned candy through the mails to another state.

Hearst dominates the Rhode Island Democratic state convention and gets the entire delegation of eight under the unit rule. His managers permit the opposition to name two of the delegates, one of whom may refuse to go to St. Louis.

President Roosevelt requests the leaders in the house to investigate the charges against members of congress made in the Bristow report. Walter Wellman says Bristow's blunder is likely to result in removal of both its author and the head of the department.

Mormon church rules Utah politics; methods explained by witnesses in Smoot hearing.

Bourke Cockran appointed member of ways and means committee instead of William R. Hearst.

Earl of Rosebery in British house of lords attacks Premier Balfour, whom he styles "thin skinned."

Secretary of War Taft meets financiers whom he seeks to enlist in cause of railroad building in Philippines.

Russia warns China that presence of Chinese troops north of great wall will be held breach of neutrality.

Three lines of inquiry growing out of the shipbuilding scandal expected to bring about indictments of men of high standing.

Czech party in Hungarian parliament gives up its long fight for use of Hungarian language in army and deadlock ends.

Senator McCumber intends to call up pure food bill, which has been substituted for Hepburn bill and belief is it will be passed.

San Francisco and Pacific coast swept by worst storm in years; shipping and buildings damaged, train derailed and heavy rains reported.

Attorney General Knox informed members of the senate that there will be no hitch in perfecting the title of the United States to the Panama canal.

Members of senate committee believe Smoot case will not be settled at this session of congress owing to great amount of testimony yet to be heard.

Equal rights in dining and sleeping cars in southern states will be asked for negro delegates to African Methodist Episcopal church conference in Chicago in May.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts is accused of a deliberate falsehood by Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin during a hearing on the original package bill.

Picture hats are not to be worn in the morning or in the rain, says Mme. Hunt at the National Milliners' convention, but only on sunny afternoons.

Bulgaria and Turkey enter into an agreement by which the porte promises an extension of reforms, which virtually means peace for the Balkan states.

Expert reports that the collapse of the Hotel Darlington in New York was due to improper assembling of iron work in violation of the building laws.

Public Printer Palmer indicates to the house committee on appropriations that he will introduce linotypes in the government printing office this year.

Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") brings a sensational suit for divorce against his wife, whom he married after a romantic courtship in St. Louis thirty-eight years ago.

Ends of the tunnel under the Hudson river, begun nearly thirty years ago and connecting Manhattan and Jersey City are oined, the two sections coming together without the variation of a hair either in level or direction.

NEW FREE RECEIPT CURES WEAK MEN

New Improved Method That Cures All Nervous Diseases That Exhaust The Vital Powers of Men—Gives The Vigor and Inclination of 25 to Men of 65 and Cures Permanently.

The Full Receipt, Full Directions and Descriptive Book Free—Send Address Today.

For the benefit of male readers, young and old, who find themselves weak in vital function, the well-known Dr. Knapp Medical Co., of Detroit, Michigan, will send their famous receipt and full directions how to cure yourself at home, free of

charge. It is not necessary to write a full letter, as they send it free as soon as they receive your name and address. Wonderful improvements have been made in this famous receipt, until it now positively gives the longed-for effect in only one day's use, and cures permanently in half the time required by any other method that we have ever heard of. It is a lasting cure for any form of wasting drains, vital weakness, lack of staying power, bashfulness and timidity, puny organs, prematurity, dissatisfaction, varicocele, stricture and all other embarrassing conditions that interfere. With the newly discovered ingredients that have lately been added this wonderful receipt it is indeed worth having. It goes direct to the weakened parts, makes the muscles firm, the nerves steady and has a vitalizing effect on the glands and mucous membranes so that a cure is certain.

You know best if you need it or not, and if you do, lose no time in getting it, for the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured. The address is Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich. The new receipt with full directions how to cure yourself privately at home and a book that goes into the subject thoroughly will be mailed you at once in a plain sealed package free of charge. You will not be asked to deposit any money or to pay for it in any way. It is absolutely free; and as it can cost you nothing you should send for it without further delay and find out for yourself that it can cure you.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c —— or —— 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS

Yard of Violets
Yard of Pansies
Yard of Carnations
Yard of Roses
Yard of Chrysanthemums
Yard of Sweet Peas
Yard of Chickens
Yard of Bride's Roses
Yard of Violets

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting..... **$18.00**

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

N. B.—This offer will not appear again, as we have only a few of these watches left. It is a rare opportunity to get a high grade movement at a very low price. If you want one, get your order in at once.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.70
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.	
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Girls' Box-Plaited Dress, No. 9240

Light green French flannel is here combined with dark green velvet and white lace. The colors are very popular this spring and have a light, airy appearance.

The skirt is box plaited all around and closes invisibly at the center back. The plaits are taped half way down, but flare smartly at the hem. The skirt is attached to a fitted body lining that closes in the back and is faced with lace to simulate a shield. A shallow lace collar completes the neck.

Box plaits in the blouse extend from shoulder to belt and are flatly pressed. The garment fastens in front with small gold buttons and blouses well all around. The fulness at the waist may be adjusted on a belt or drawn in closely by means

9240—Girl's Box Plaited Dress. 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

of an elastic run through a casing at the lower edge.

One-piece sleeves have box plaits on top that are stitched almost to the wrist. They are wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is gathered and arranged on narrow wristbands over which they droop slightly at the back.

A broad, square sailor collar completes the neck and extends over the sleeves. Bands of green velvet finish cuffs and collar. The narrow belt is also of velvet. Dresses in this style are made of serge, cheviot, cashmere, or any of the stylish stripes and mixed materials that are so fashionable at present. As a rule the collar and shield are of contrasting material. If not, they may be braided or trimmed with ribbon.

To make a dress for a girl of eight years will require three and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-half yard of contrasting material. The pattern, No. 9240, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Ladies' Fancy Eton, No. 9267.

Etons for spring wear are very jaunty little affairs that are assured of an extended vogue. There are many varieties of these Etons—in fact, no two seem to be exactly alike.

The illustration shows a smart coat made of light brown Venetian, with dark brown velvet and white broadcloth for trimming. The adjustment is made with shoulder and underarm seams only. Single bust darts fit the Eton closely in front and tabs give becoming length to the figure.

A narrow vest of white is trimmed with

9267—Ladies' Fancy Eton. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust

tiny buttons, the coat closing invisibly at the center. A flat collar completes the neck. The shoulders of the Eton extend far over the sleeves, giving them a fashionable droop. The pattern is provided for a draped girdle which fastens in front.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arms closely from shoulder to elbow and are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on pointed cuffs, drooping well at the back. The collar, jacket and cuffs are all piped with brown velvet.

Etons in this style may be used as separate outside garments or developed in the same fabric as the skirt to make smart street suits. They are developed in covert, cheviot, broad or ladies' cloth, voile, etamine or wool canvas and trimmed with silk or velvet.

To make the Eton in the medium size will require one and three-quarters yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one yard of velvet and one-half yard of contrasting material. The pattern, No. 9267, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Skirt, With or Without Yoke, No. 9243.

Bright red and black figured foulard is used for this stylish skirt. It is made with a narrow front gore or panel, which extends around the hips to form a small yoke. This fastens invisibly at the center back in habit effect.

The full back portion is gathered at the top and arranged at the lower edge of the yoke, falling in long graceful folds to the odor. Only slight fulness is used over the hips, but in the back the foulard is finely gathered.

If preferred, the skirt may be made without a yoke and the front gore extended to the belt, as shown in the small illustration. In this case the full back is attached to the belt.

The skirt touches in front and has a graceful sweep at the back. It is appropriate for soft fabrics, such as liberty

9243—Ladies' Skirt with or without Yoke. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

satin, crepe de Chine, Lansdowne, voile, wool veiling, silk muslin, or crepe.

The panel and yoke may be of lace, inserted tucking or elaborately trimmed with bands of embroidery and lace. Frequently this part of the skirt is edged with chiffon embroidery or adorned with motifs.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9243, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

To American Officials Regarding the Neutrality Proclamation.

Washington, March 10. — President Roosevelt, after a conference with Secretary of State Hay, issued the following executive order respecting the observance of the proclamation recently promulgated declaring the neutrality of the United States between Russia and Japan, the two combatant nations in the far eastern war now in progress:

"All officials of the government, civil, military and naval, are hereby directed not only to observe the President's proclamation of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, but also to abstain from either action or speech which can legitimately cause irritation to either of the combatants. The government of the United States represents the people of the United States, not only in the sincerity with which it is endeavoring to keep the scales of neutrality exact and even, but in the sincerity with which it deplores the breaking out of the present war, and hopes that it will end at the earliest possible moment and with the smallest possible loss to those engaged. Such a war inevitably increases and inflames the susceptibilities of the combatants to anything in the nature of an injury or slight by outsiders. Too often combatants make conflicting claims as to the duties and obligations of neutrals so that even when discharging these duties and obligations with scrupulous care it is difficult to avoid giving offense to one or the other party. To such unavoidable causes of offense, due to the performance of national duty, there must not be added any avoidable causes.

"It is always unfortunate to bring old world ontipathies and jealousies into our life, or, by speech or conduct, to excite anger and resentment toward our nation in friendly foreign lands; but in a government employe, whose official position makes him in some sense the representative of the people, the mischief of such actions is greatly increased. A strong and self-confident nation should be peculiarly careful not only of the rights, but of the susceptibilities of its neighbors; and nowadays all of the nations of the world are neighbors one to the other. Courtesy, moderation and self-restraint should mark international, no less than private intercourse.

"All the officials of the government, civil, military and naval, are expected so to carry themselves, both in act and in deed, as to give no cause of just offense to the people of any foreign and friendly power—and with all mankind we are now in friendship.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

White House, March 10, 1904.

THE CANAL TITLE.

No Obstacle to the Transfer to United States.

Paris, March 9.—Owing to the reports of a hitch in the Panama canal negotiations Ambassador Porter invited President Bo to call at the embassy, where they held a lengthy conference today. M. Bo maintained that there is not the slightest obstacle to the completion of the transfer of the canal company's property to the United States. He added that when Messrs. Cromwell and Russell arrive here the company's expert, who recently returned to Paris from Panama and is familiar with all the company's property there, will be assigned to join them, go over the inventories fully and execute the details of the transfer. M. Bo particularly emphasized the need for concluding the transfer before April 25, saying that every formality, legal and otherwise, would be effected before that date.

Concerning the suits against the company, M. Bo explained that the one involving Colombia's right to hold shares in the company was wholly a question between Colombia and the company, the United States not being directly or indirectly interested.

Relative to the suit seeking to prevent the company from transferring its concession, on the ground that Colombia has not given her assent, M. Bo maintained, that the requirement of securing Colombia's assent ceased when her sovereignty over the canal route passed from Colombia to Panama. Furthermore, M. Bo said the governmental and legal authorities were ready to co-operate and facilitate the transfer.

At the foreign office it was stated that no information had been received there in regard to the reported appeal of the bondholders of the old canal company to protect their interests, the officials holding that the entire question is outside of government control.

Government influence is decidedly favorable to winding up the transfer and will not encourage new protests or obstacles.

REBUILDING BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, March 11.—Gov. Warfield today signed the burnt district commission bill, and there will now be no obstacle in the way of a speedy rebuilding of the eighty blocks that were destroyed in the recent conflagration. The commission will have charge of the widening of certain congested business thoroughfares and of the general work of improving the streets as the rebuilding progresses. The actual work of widening and straightening streets was inaugurated today by engineers from the topographical survey commission and the city engineer's office, who began to get the actual lines of the contemplated improvements. A number of new buildings are already being erected in the burned district outside the lines which it is proposed to reform. The streets in the district have been so thoroughly cleaned that all street cars are now running through regularly.

Carnegie Turned Down.

New York, March 11.—It has been rumored for the last two days that Andrew Carnegie was desirous of being elected president of the Civic Federation, and that Oscar S. Strauss, former United States minister to Turkey, and one of the leaders in the federation's formation, was booming Mr. Carnegie for the place vacated by the death of Senator Hanna.

When asked today Mr. Strauss said the federation elected last night as president Charles A. Moore. Mr. Carnegie was not even elected a member of the federation.

A MOB FOILED.

Murphysboro, Ill., March 10.—A mob from Carbondale made an attempt to take Thomas Vaughan, a mulatto, from the county jail here today, intending to lynch him. Sheriff Thorp was apprised by telephone of the mob's departure from Carbondale, and, with Deputy Jack Woodward, waited in the second story of the jail.

The mob, about 75 strong, approached the jail door and were covered with riot guns from the windows above.

The mob hurriedly dispersed. The officers captured Jeff Etherton, Josh Walker and Dock Lightfoot, all of whom were released on bail. Walker was sweated and said the intention was to call Sheriff Thorp to the door, overpower him and secure the negro without bloodshed.

Vaughan is a prisoner charged with criminal assault, the victim being a Carbondale schoolteacher. She is still in a serious condition. There is no further excitement here.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

INDIGNANT PROTEST

In the House Over the Bristow Postoffice Report.

Washington, March 11.—The storm of indignation which swept over the House of Representatives Wednesday, as the result of the report of the Postoffice department involving certain members of Congress, and which yesterday was temporarily stemmed by adjournment on account of death of Representative Croft, broke out afresh today.

Mr. Gillet (Mass.) presented a privileged report when Mr. Hay (Va.) promptly objected to its consideration.

The speaker, in ruling on the point, said the Hay resolution was a matter of the highest privilege, and he recognized Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who desired unanimous consent for an order giving members ten days' leave to extend their remarks.

Mr. Cooper (Wis.) entered an emphatic "I object."

Mr. Tawney (Minn.) entertained the view that every member named in the report had the right to speak indefinitely as a matter of privilege. Mr. Overstreet then submitted two propositions, first that the discussion be extended until Monday at 4 o'clock, and, second, until 4 o'clock tomorrow, to both of which Mr. Hay objected. He then renewed his motion for leave to print, which brought Mr. Williams (Miss.) quickly to his feet with the declaration that whatever is said on this subject should be said in the open house and he therefore objected. He was greeted with applause.

Mr. Cowherd (Mo.) was recognized and defended the action of the committee presenting the report. There was no occasion, he said, to refer the matter to the committee to see whether the charges against members had been made. The report of General Bristow had gone out with the approval of the President. "I say now," he vigorously declared, "that if we must answer whether the charge is true that Beavers fully complied with the requests of members of Congress, regardless of the merits of the case, the answer is that the charge is true."

Continuing, he said: "Is Beavers to blame? Yes, sir. Are the members of the house to blame for it? No."

If members had made unusual requests upon the department, he said, the propriety of their conduct was a question between themselves and their constituents.

"It is not a violation of law," he insisted with emphasis. The committee, he said, could not undertake to edit the department's report, nor could they discriminate between the cases cited. If they had done so the committee, he said, would have been lashed from the floor of the house.

Mr. Burleson (Texas), vigorously asserted that the department had given the committee information not asked for, "and yet," he said, "you laid it before this house. I say it is an outrage."

"And I say that the committee could do nothing else," hotly retorted Mr. Cowherd. The members of the house, he said, owed it to themselves that the truth be given.

Wm. Alden Smith, Michigan, jumped up and holding up a copy of the report called attention to the fact that one of the exhibits showed the words "White House" on it. He had, he said, examined the original papers and the words "White House" were not on them.

"I would like to know," he asked, with considerable warmth, "who had the audacity to write the name "White" in that report?"

"The committee on postoffices and postroads never added a word," answered Mr. Cowherd, smarting under the imputation.

"Somebody did," said Mr. Smith, with equal warmth.

"Well it was done in the department, then," Mr. Cowherd replied, amid applause.

Mr. Cowherd entered upon a vigorous and emphatic answer to the charges and epithets which members had hurled at the department. Members he said, had stated the department had lied and published malicious slanders against members of the house. They said the department did it for a purpose, "and then they say the membership of the house will appoint a committee before which members can go and have the particular case investigated. "But," he said, his words being met with applause, "when you come to investigate the department it must be done by yourselves." Continuing he inquired:

"Are you going to say to the country that the department that lies about you tells the truth about its own actions? Do you inend to go before your constituents and the good people of the United States and say that this great department which has published this report, conceived in sin and born in iniuity, is the purest and the best and the most capable to examine into its own iniquities?" Loud applause followed this utterance. He was, he said, a partisan and party man, but he put the honor of the house and the honor and welfare of the people of the United States, "aye," he said, "I put the honesty and honorable management of a great department of the government above the demands of any party that ever lived."

He closed with the suggestion that, "There is but one path you can tread with justice to yourselves and honor to the country and that is a full examination of the entire postal affairs both as to themselves and as to us."

In San Domingo.

San Domingo, March 14.—After severe fighting which lasted for two days, San Pedro De Macoris has been recaptured by government forces. President Morales returned here last night from San Pedro, leaving Luis Tejera to act as governor of the town. The rebel leader Rodriguez escaped. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides during the fighting.

This city is quiet.

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine—Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine—Syrup of Figs—is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine—Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

THE SMOOT CASE.

Peculiar Views of Mormons Brought Out by Witnesses.

Washington, March 10.—Andrew Jensen, assistant historian of the Mormon church, was recalled as the first witness today in the Senator Reed Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections. He said on cross-examination that there were a number of typographical errors and misstatements in the biographies of the Latter Day Saints and that he got a great deal of the information for the volume from other publications. Chairman Burrows asked the witness to furnish a list of the presidents of the 53 stakes and he agreed to do so as soon as he could prepare it. The chairman indicated that he also would seek a list of the bishops of the seven hundred wards. This is for the purpose of bringing additional witnesses to Washington. Mr. Worthington, for the defense, announced that the opposing counsel had agreed upon a statement of fact in regard to the testimony in the Teasdale divorce case and would present it in an executive session of the committee. Mr. Jensen gave an elaborate explanation of the machinery of the church and the distribution of authority among apostles, presidents of stakes and bishops.

Mr. Jensen said that aside from Salt Lake, Weaver and Summit counties, the Mormons were in the majority in all the counties of Utah. Senator Dubois asked the witness in regard to Apostle Heber J. Grant. Mr. Jensen said Mr. Grant had the reputation of being a polygamist. He was formerly in charge of missions in Japan and was now in England in charge of the European mission. In reply to questions from Chairman Burrows the witness said Grant was reputed to be a polygamist at the time he was named by President Smith as the hend of the mission in Japan. It was understood, Mr. Jensen said, that Grant took a wife to Japan and a wife to England, but he could not say whether the wife Grant took to the Orient was the same one who was now in England.

Washington, March 11.—Many women representing organizations interested in the contest against Mr. Smoot, arrived in Washington today for the purpose of perfecting their plans and wage a more effective contest. They attended the session of the committee, and before and after the hearings met in committee rooms and discussed the progress made. The delegation included the following: Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, president National Congress of Mothers, chairman of executive committee of National Union of Women's Organizations; Mrs. Theodore W. Birney Washington, D. C., honorary president National Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Robert R. Congress, Bruce, N. C., vice president National Congress of Mothers, member of executive committee N. U. W. O.; Mrs. Charles A. Thorpe, Philadelphia, president New Century club, Philadelphia, member executive committee, N. U. W. O.; Mrs. Boole, New York, representing Mrs. Darwin R. James, president Women's International Council, member executive committee N. U. W. O.; Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, Wilmington, Del., general secretary N. U. W. O.; Mrs. Tunis Hamlin, general treasurer N. U. W. O.; Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Washington, D. C., general superintendent W. C. T. U., member executive committee N. U. W. O.

E. B. Critchlow, of Salt Lake, formerly assistant United States attorney in Utah, was the first witness today. He resumed his tatement in regard to conditions in Utah and prosecutions of polygamists.

An open letter from Moses Thatcher to President Snow, in regard to the platform on which he had waged his campaign for senator, was introduced, and Mr. Critchlow referred to threats which had been made against Thatcher in editorials in the Desert News. In the legislature of 1901 was introduced the Evans anti-polygamy bill to limit prosecutions for certain classes of offenses. President Snow and Joseph F. Smith were in favor of the bill, said Mr. Critchlow, and Mr. Smoot was quoted as recommending that the measure be left to the good sense of the people. The witness told of the passage of the bill by a vote of 25 to 17 in the house, the veto by the governor and the sustaining of the vote.

In answer to questions, Mr. Critchlow said the governor was a Mormon, but that the sentiment of the country demanded the veto on the grounds that it would defend the practice of polygamy and prevent prosecutions of violations of the laws against polygamous cohabitation. The veto by the governor was put into the record. It shows that the governor feared the passage of the measure would be followed by a general demand for a constitutional amendment directed solely at conditions in Utah and that the demand could not be ignored. Gov. Wells said the result would be that the whole state would be put under a ban.

The Evans bill prohibited prosecutions for polygamy except when the husband or wife filed complaint. Following the history of the state down to Mr. Smoot's candidacy for the senate, Mr. Critchlow said Smoot announced his candidacy first in 1900 and that the announcement met with decided opposition from Republican and others.

The objections were manifested, according to the witness, at the Salt Lake elections for members of the legislature and in expressions from the ministerial association of Utah. Mormons as well as non-Mormons, were opposed to sending an apostle to the senate and it was well knwn to all that the candidacy of Mr. Smoot was not received with favor. The witness said that laymen in the Mormon church felt that the candidacy of an apostle would be unwise when it was charged that a quorum of the first presidency and apostles were living in open defiance of the laws against polygamous cohabitation.

Mr. Critchlow referred to an alleged interview with Reed Smoot, which was printed in the Salt Lake Telegram, November 26, 1902, in which Mr. Smoot is charged with saying that he had no knowledge that any apostles of the church were living in polygamous cohabitation. It was stated by the Telegram that Mr. Smoot was told that if he wanted the information it would be furnished, accompanied by all dates, and facts concerning the marriages.

Mr. Worthington objected to the statement on the ground that the interview was denied by Mr. Smoot and a long colloquy ensued between the counsel and members, which the official reporter was directed to ignore. Later the entire matter was put in the record. The committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Washington, March 9.—The seventh day of the hearing in the Senator Smoot case was opened before the Senate committee on privileges and election by Attorney Tayler, for the prosecution, recalling President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon church, to the stand. Mr. Smith was questioned in regard to the interview he gave to a representative of the Associated Press in 1902 giving statistics in regard to the church and the number of polygamists in Utah. Mr. Smith had said the entire interview consisted of statistics, and that in that statement he had said nothing for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of Reed Smoot for the United States Senate. Upon hearing the interview read Mr. Smith admitted he had been quoted correctly in regard to Mr. Smoot and had urged his election.

Mr. Smith said he was acquainted with Benjamin Clough, jr., president of the board of faculty of the Brigham Young Academy, and that he is reputed to be a polygamist. He also was asked about Abraham Cannon and if the general charge had not been made that he took a plural wife, Lillian Hamlin, since the manifesto of 1890. Mr. Smith said that had been a newspaper charge and he had paid no attention to it.

"The officers of the Mormon church are sensitive in regard to charges that plural marriages have been performed since 1900, are they not?" Mr. Tayler asked.

Mr. Smith said he thought they were very sensitive on that subject. He was asked then whether he had taken any steps to run down the stories that the laws had been violated by officers of the church. He answered that the public charge did not concern him, and that if he took time to answer all the charges made against himself and other officials of the church he would not have time to do other work.

Reference was made specifically to the charges against George Teasdale, an apostle, and Mr. Smith was asked if he did not feel called upon in that particular case to make some inquiry in justice to the reputation of the church.

"It was not my business to do so," he said.

"Do you mean to say that notwithstanding this sensitiveness you profess you do not take steps to have corrected what you term false charges?"

"It is not my business to do so," the witness replied with emphasis.

"The question is, do you?" said Chairman Burrows.

Mr. Smith then explained that it is the duty of the bishops' court to pass upon the morals of those who live in their wards or districts.

"Does that include officials of the church?" was asked.

"It includes all members."

When asked if the rule applies to officials who are above the bishops in authority, Mr. Smith said it did not.

"Then in the interest of the church you would feel inclined to investigate such cases, would you not?"

"Not such vicious charges as have been made against us."

"Well, now, suppose it was charged that Francis M. Lyman, president of the apostles, had performed a plural marriage ceremony since 1890, would you not investigate that?"

"It is not a supposable case, and if it was I could not answer it," he said.

Chairman Burrows insisted upon knowing from the witness whether he would have investigated such charges against any of the apostles, and the witness answered again: "It is not my business to do it."

Then he said: "All of the charges made were of cases which are said to have occurred before I became president and I know nothing about them."

"But, now that you are president, what would you do if such charges were made?" asked the chairman.

Mr. Smith said he would not investigate the cases because that was the duty of lesser officials.

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to the marriage ceremonies performed in the church. He spoke of the marriage for time and eternity and the marriages for eternity only and asked if the latter is not called "sealing."

"They are all called 'sealing,'" was the response.

"Is this sealing for eternity ever performed for living persons?"

"I believe I have heard of one or two such cases," said the witness.

Chairman Burrows asked if polygamy was taught in that book and Mr. Smith answered that it was emphatically forbidden.

Reading from the book which is called the Mormon Bible, Chairman Burrows called attention to the words of God in reference to David and Solomon and His displeasure because of the fact that they kept more than one wife and many concubines.

EDITORS' VIEWS ON BLADE VOTE

Akron, O., Beacon-Journal.

The Toledo Blade has just presented the results of a remarkable canvass which it has been conducting among its weekly readers as to their choice for President. The Blade has a general circulation over the entire country, and in every state of the Union it finds that the sentiment for the renomination and reelection of President Roosevelt is overwhelming. In the grand total there were 138,169 for Roosevelt, 1,119 for Hanna, and 197 for other possibilities. The canvass was begun January 21, and closed February 27. Of course the untimely death of Senator Hanna undoubtedly prevented many from casting votes for him, but the thing had gone far enough to show that the result would not have been so different after all.

Findlay, (Ohio) Jeffersonian.

If the "straw vote" of the Toledo Blade is any criterion to go by—and we believe it is—Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation and elected by the biggest majority of any man who held the office of President of the United States. Out of 139,597 preferences sent to the Blade, less than two thousand favor other candidates than the present incumbent—Alabama, alone, casting nearly a fourth of the two thousand. Out of 11,920 votes in Ohio, 11,692 favor Roosevelt. The people of not only this country, but the world, are happily surprised in the present good administration. All kinds of dire calamities were predicted after the late President McKinley's death not one of these coming true. Nothing but good can be said of Theodore Roosevelt.

Marion, O., Star.

The Toledo Weekly Blade, which has a singularly well balanced circulation of about 170,000 throughout the land, in its issue of January 21, asks its Republican voter readers to answer the question: "Who is your candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination?" The answers received number 139,475. They come from forty-five states through over 18,000 postoffices. Of these 197 are scattering, 1,119 name Hanna and 138,169 are for Roosevelt. The ordinary straw vote is about as uncertain as playing horses on form, but a canvass of the kind made by The Blade may be reasonably taken as indicative of the feeling throughout the land. Had it been opened subsequent to the death of Senator Hanna it is more than probable that the result would have been still more one-sided in favor of Roosevelt.

The thing is as good as settled. Mr. Roosevelt will not only receive more votes than ever before given a Republican candidate in convention, but it will be practically unanimous. Wall street and the politicians may be against him, but the people are for him and the voice of the people will prevail.

Fostoria, (Ohio) Review-Dispatch.

The Toledo Weekly Blade, in its issue of January 21, asked its readers who are Republican voters to answer the question: "Who is your candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination?" Answers have been received from over 18,000 postoffices in every state and territory of the Union, more than ninety per cent of the answers being received prior to the death of Senator Hanna. The canvass of preferences shows that 138,169 preferred President Roosevelt, 1,119 expressed a preference for Senator Hanna and there were 197 scattering. From Ohio there were 11,902 Roosevelt voters, 160 who preferred Hanna and 68 scattering. A surprising number of letters and postals were received from people of the Middle West who signed themselves as Democrats who proposed to vote for Roosevelt. Conditions have so changed since the query was made, there being no opposition apparent in any quarter to the renomination of President Roosevelt, that the expressions of preferences are of less importance than they would have been had there been a probability of a fight.

FOOD'S WORK

How It Cured Paralysis.

Paralysis comes from weak nerves and bad blood and is often cured nowadays by proper feeding.

"For fifteen years I was an invalid, haven't walked a step for over twelve years, not able to move my feet, or even my toes.

"But recently a wonderful thing has happened, for I had never expected to have the use of my limbs again; a four months' diet of Grape-Nuts Food for breakfast and supper, made the change and now just think of it I can move my toes freely on my left foot and a little on the right foot, and can let the foot piece on my chair down and swing my feet vigorously, which I think is a wonderful improvement for the time I have used the food.

"And that is not all! My blood and my stomach are so much better I am confident my trouble came from too much rich food and an overstrain of the nerves, but my nerves are much better, my mind is clearer and I don't forget things like I did. It must be the food for I stopped taking medicine years ago for the paralysis.

"Of course I have the sympathy and prayers of many Christians, but it is wonderful what good pure food will do for one out of health, and why would it not be as good to keep one's health up? I have heard lots of others praise Grape-Nuts, but I for one cannot praise it enough." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

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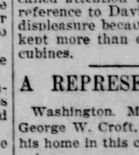

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out with a clean sheet for today; and write upon it only lovely things.

Thursday.

To preserve serenity amid petty trials is a happy gift.

Friday.

There is no mystery whatever about happiness. Put in the right ingredients, and it must come out. The infallible recipe for happiness is to do good.

Saturday.

Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them.

Sunday

He who would be a great soul in the future must be a great soul now.

Monday.

It is not always easy, but it is always possible to emerge from the dark mood, with its dreary and fatal paralysis of the will ,and enter the sunshine again.

Tuesday.

Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds, weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

What Can Be Done About It?

Work Bringing Splendid Fruition.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"By the worth of the body, which once ye had,
Give answer, what have ye done?"

These two lines from Kipling's poem telling what one Tomlinson, after he had given "up the ghost," was asked at Heaven's gate and Hell's, to both of which he was taken to find his place, embodies the question that might well be made universal to people while still in the body.

What have we done? What are we doing?

As a nation we pretend to be civilized, and yet there are such conditions in our large cities as are made familiar to us through the writings and lectures of Jacob Riis. In England the same thing obtains in the great metropolis of London. Jack London, in his recent book, The People of the Abyss, tells how he buried himself in the world of East London for a time in order to see how its thousands of human beings exist. The story which he relates is one of horror. Want, misery, degradation, crime—these are what mark this place where hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children are herded together year after year, with no hope of betterment. And so near, so dangerously near, it may be said, are sunshine and flowers, comfort and luxury from which they are excluded. The contrast is a thrilling commentary upon the "high state of civilization" of which we so proudly boast.

Well, what can be done about it?

Mr. London's experiences have not made him optimistic. When one reads one does not wonder. It is the whole industrial system which is wrong, and every mother's son and daughter in what is called the better classes, is to some degree responsible. The only remedy is in arousing public sentiment to a consciousness of the iniquity of such conditions, and everybody can bear a part in this work. The palliatives which are applied are good in their way, but they do not go to the root of the matter.

Mr. London asks whether civilization has bettered the lot of the average man, and then he compares the life of the Innuit folk of Alaska with the English folk of East London, and the same comparison may be made with New York. With the first starvation as a chronic condition is unknown. They are primitive and savage but healthy, strong and happy. The latter is the fruit of civilized life. "They are dying now, they were dying yesterday and last year, they will die tomorrow and next year, of starvation."

Well might Prof. Huxley exclaim, after certain of his investigations, "Were the alternative presented to me, I would deliberately prefer the life of the savage to that of Christian London." Yet we, in the United States, are calmly following in the same path leading to the same results.

A man whose name ought to be known the world over because of the work he is doing, is Dr. Barnardo Homes, who, Mr. London says, is a child-catcher. What does he mean? I will tell you.

Dr. Homes believes that it is with children that all reforms, all betterment must begin. So long as they are allowed to grow up in vicious surroundings and under vicious influences, so long will they make, as a rule, enemies to society, they and their children in turn. He, therefore, takes them from the street before they are set, hardened in the vicious social mould" and sends them away "to grow and be formed in another and better social mould." Up to the time of Mr. London's writing, he had sent out of the country over thirteen thousand boys, most of them to Canada, and not one in fifty had failed by their conduct to repay the effort. These lads were waifs and strays, most of them homeless and parentless, or who might better be that because of the horrors of the place they called home, and "forty-nine out of fifty of them made into men." Think of that and of the possibilities which it unfolds for the future.

It is said that each day in the year Dr. Homes "snatches" nine waifs from the street. This shows how enormous is the field in which he works. And it is work like this which—next to the building up of a sentiment that will sweep away the necessity by changing industrial conditions—will bring a reformed social life in East London, in New York, in Chicago, in all of the great cities of the Christian (?) civilized (?) world.

If we have not learned that God's in man
And man in God again;
That to love thy God is to love thy brother,
And to serve the Lord is to serve each other,
Then Christ was born in vain.

And now China, crystalized China, is, of her own volition, trying to bring to pass better conditions within her borders and in this movement women are taking part. Old Jasper was right when he remarked so emphatically, "The world do move!"

In all the rush and stir and tumult of people everywhere, China has seemed set apart, content with what she has retained of her ancient civilization, and calmly indifferent to what was going on elsewhere. She has wakened at last and will soon be following in the footsteps of Japan, if what is reported be true. When the conservative reactionary old Empress goes to join her fathers, the way will be left clear for the young emperor to act.

Some of the wiser men of influence in the public affairs of China have been in the last few years, slowly reaching the conclusion that there might be something learned from the barbarian world. Some have visited Great Britain and the United States, as did Li Hung Chang and later young Chinamen were sent to this country to study.

Today we are told that another statesman, Kang Yung Wei, has been studying into social conditions, and is planning an extended reform which, carried out, must work great changes. He believes that men and women should have equal rights and equal responsibilities in the government under which they live. In order to make this possible he would give all children equal opportunities for education from six to twenty years, and then a special training in whatever occupation they desire to follow. Previous to the latter, however, one year spent in ministering to the sick and aged is compulsory.

That this is no superficial movement on the part of this influential Chinaman is evident from the fact that one of his daughters is in Hartford studying to enter Wellesley, and another edits a paper for women in Shanghai. He is carrying out his advanced ideas in his own home circle.

In speaking of this, Charlotte Perkins Gilman says with truth, that "no reformers need worry in the harness if they will keep their eyes open to the march of events throughout the world." All that seems to speak of discouragement today, tomorrow will be seen to have been in some way, a part of humanity's progress.

Meanwhile the one vital thing to be done and in which all can bear a part, is to stand, publicly and privately, for the highest ideals. Never believe this is not practical everywhere and in everything. Never believe that you and I cannot help in this great work of betterment, and that it is a part of our duty. Stand firm in thought and action for that which approaches the nearest to our conception of the Divine intention in human life.

The Cozy Corner

PLEASANT REMINISCENCES.

Seeing in The Blade the picture of Robert Burns' birthplace, recalled to me a very pleasant visit which I made many years ago, to the same spot. We went to Ayr for our summer holiday, and at the first opportunity I started out alone to find the poet's home. I wish I had the ability to truly describe the beauties of that walk along a road where the low, stone walls were covered with ivy.

There were many others on the same errand as I, and in the Auld Kirk yard a crowd gathered to hear an old blind man, reciting the poems of the famous poet. The monument was some distance from the house and around both house and monument, several people were selling small articles as souvenirs of the the place. I was only a child then, but remember very well how everything looked, and that we decided to return to this place the next summer.

But before the next summer came, I heard with pleasure that I was to take a much longer holiday, and was to come to America. Though I was to come alone, I did not hesitate for a moment to undertake the journey, which proved to be one of the pleasantest of my life.

There were a number of English ladies on board and every one was so kind and thoughtful for every other one's comfort, that there were many heartaches when at the end of the journey we separated, each to go his and her own way. It seemed as if we had been friends for years, instead of having known each other but two weeks.

As I got on the train in New York, I was again alone and my heart felt pretty heavy; but at the first station at which we stopped some others of our steamer party got on, and we were delighted to know that we were again to travel in company.

We reached our destination about eight o'clock in the evening and as we had to remain several hours, some of the ladies thought it would be best to go out and get some supper. We soon came to a confectioner's shop and as there were two children in our party, we decided to go in and buy them some "sweets". We asked for a penny's worth of a certain kind of candy and the clerk laughed at us, saying he would not sell less than five cents worth. We had exchanged our English money for American, but as a penny would buy such a quantity of sweets in the old country, it seemed rather extravagant to spend so much as a nickle, but we risked it.

We did not, then realize how much easier it was to earn money here than at home, and were more than surprised to learn that a working man could get at least a dollar and a half a day, and a girl three dollars a week for doing housewrok. At home five dollars a week was considered excellent wages for a man, and a girl was considered as unusually fortunate if she could command three dollars a month; it is no wonder we almost thought money could be picked up on the streets.

Another thing that surprised us was that no one required references before engaging a girl to work for them, for in the old country it was no reference, no position. I think the servant girl problem could be solved by importing a lot of those trained servant girls from England and Scotland, but perhaps it would be necessary to import the mistresses also, as the trouble in this country seems to lie with them as well as the maids.—"Scotch Lassie."

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Can any one tell me of a good, safe dye for the hair? Something that will restore it to its natural color? I know "grey hairs are honorable," but when one is still in their twenties, it is anything but pleasant to hear very often the remark: "Why, how grey your hair is getting?" So I would like a remedy. Can any one tell if the sulphur and alcohol remedy given awhile ago, will leave a disagreeable odor?—Inquirer.

SHE PREFERS THE OLD WAYS.

I have been thinking of the present methods of conducting families and training children and servants, as compared with the old ways, and have come to the conclusion that most of the trouble of the present system arises from the absolute omission of anything godly.

I do not mean that every one should believe as every one else does in matters of religion; that all should accept the same methods of training in their families, but I do say that in most families nowadays God, and all duty toward Him, is entirely left out. Children are not taught to serve and obey Him even according to the methods of the especial denomination to which their parents are supposed to belong. They are not required to study His word, or to be respectful to those whom He has commanded to honor.

The old-fashioned plan of insisting that a child commit to memory a certain number of verses of the Bible each week, had a good effect, as the child learned something that he would remember for all the days of his life. Take it on an average, and how many of the children of your acquaintance are at all familiar with the Bible: how many can say the Commandments, or even the Lord's Prayer! "Oh, all of them know those things," say you; try the experiment, my dear friend—try it in your own family, if you please, and see what an astonishing result you will discover.

In the days of family prayers, the whole family came together at least once a day, and asked for help from on high, that they all—masters and servants—might be guided and strengthened for the work of the day. Do you not think a servant had more respect for her mistress after such an exercise, than she does when she sees that the mistress's thoughts are wholly on dress, on entertaining and being entertained? Would not the mistress have more patience with her household if she had asked for help in considering her ways with them before she attempted to do anything in the morning?

How can we expect children to honor and obey their parents, or be grateful for the things they receive from them, when they constantly see the parents showing such base ingratitude to God; when they will not as much as thank Him or in any way acknowledge His great and continual mercies to them?

"Oh," you say, "these old fashioned ways will not work in these modern days." Let me ask how do you know they will not—have you ever tried them?

Verily, it is true now, as in the days of old, the people who forget their God and depart from His ways, will suffer; maybe not today, nor tomorrow, but the time will come when it will be the greatest comfort and help to us to know that we have obeyed the Lord, our God, even though we were obliged to be old fashioned, in doing it.—An Old Fashioned Grandmother.

Old-Fashioned Philosophy.

Scorn not the homely virtues. We are prone
To search through all the world for something new;
And yet sometimes old-fashioned things are best—
Old-fashioned work, old-fashioned rectitude,
Old-fashioned honor and old-fashioned prayer,
Old-fashioned patience that can bide its time,
Old-fashioned firesides sacred from the world,
Old-fashioned satisfaction with enough,
Old-fashioned candor and simplicity,
Old-fashioned folks that practice what they preach.

—F. A. Edgerton in February National Magazine.

ONE OR TWO LENTEN DISHES

Salmon Loaf.

Pick one large can of salmon free from bits of skin and fat; drain off the oil and save it to use later. Beat two eggs, add one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cupful finely sifted bread crumbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Mix this well with the fish, pack in a buttered bowl and set the bowl in a larger dish containing hot water. Let it cook for half an hour and turn out on a hot platter. Serve with this sauce poured over it:

Sauce for Salmon Loaf.

To one cupful boiling water add the oil drained from the salmon, one tablespoonful melted butter, salt and pepper and thicken with one heaping tablespoonful of flour cooked in the sauce.—Mrs. Franklin.

Rice Pudding Without Eggs.

To one quart of rich milk add one-half cupful rice, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of raisins. Flavor with nutmeg and bake slowly for two hours, stirring often for the first half hour to prevent the rice from settling.

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...Concerning St. Patrick

THE BIRTH OF ST. PATRICK.

On the eighth day of March it was, some people say,
That Saint Patrick at midnight he first saw the day;
While others declare 'twas the ninth he was born,
And 'twas all a mistake between midnight and morn;
For mistakes will occur in a hurry and shock,
And some blamed the babby and some blamed the clock;
Till, with all their cross-questions, sure no one could know
If the child was too fast, or the clock was too slow!

Now, the first faction-fight in owld Ireland, they say,
Was all on account of Saint Patrick's birthday;
Some fought for the ninth, for the eighth more would die,
And who wouldn't see right, sure they blackened his eye!
At last both the factions so positive grew,
That each kept a birthday, so Pat, then, had two,
Till Father Mulcahey, who showed them their sins,
Said: "No one could have two birthdays but a twins!"

Says he: "Boys, don't be fighting for eight or for nine;
Don't be always dividin', but sometimes combine;
Combine eight with nine, and seventeen is the mark;
So let that be his birthday. "Amen," says the clerk.
"If he wasn't a twins, sure our history will show
That, at least, he's worth any two saints that we know!"

As St. Patrick's Day is dedicated to all Irishmen, it may not come amiss to mention here a few of the legends of Ireland, and of the songs which these legends have inspired. From a collection of Irish melodies, by Thomas Moore, the following selection has been made:

One, a "War Song," commences thus:
"Remember the glories of Brien the brave,
Though the days of the hero are over;"

This refers to Brien Borchme, the great monarch of Ireland, who was killed at the battle of Clontarf, in the beginning of the eleventh century, after having defeated the Danes in 25 engagements. Farther on in the same poem come these lines:

"Forget not our wounded companions who stood
In the day of distress by our side."

"This alludes to an interesting circumstance relating to the Dalgais, the favorite trooops of Brien, when they intercrupted in their return from the battle of Clontarf, by Fitzpatrick, prince of Ossory. The wounded men entreated that they might be allowed to fight with the rest. "Let stakes," they said, "be stuck in the ground, and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to be placed in his rank by the side of a sound man." Between seven and eight hundred wounded men, pale, emaciated and supported in this manner, appeared mixed with the foremost of the troops:

Another legend, relating to the reign of this Brien, is referred to in the poem more or less familiar to most reade s, beginning:

"Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore;
But oh! her beauty was far beyond
Her sparkling gems, or snow-white wand."

During the reign of Brien, the Irish people were inspired with such a spirit of honor, virtue and religion, by the example of their king, and by his excellent administration, that as a proof of it, a young lady of great beauty, adorned with jewels and costly dress, undertook to journey from one end of the kingdom to the other, with only a wand in her hand, at the top of which was a ring of exceeding great value. Such an impression had been made on the minds of all the people by the laws and government of Brien, that no attempt was made to molest her in any way.

Another war song begins in this way:
"Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader.
When her kings with standard of green unfurl'd
Led the Red Branch Knights to danger."

Malachi was monarch of Ireland in the tenth century, and in an encounter with the Danes he defeated two of their champions, whom he fought successively, hand to hand, taking a collar of gold from the neck of one and carrying off the sword of the other, as trophies of his victory.

Military orders of knights were very early established in Ireland; long before the birth of Christ there was an hereditary order of chivalry in Ulster, called Curaidhe na Craoibie ruadh, or the Knights of the Red Branch, from their chief seat in Emania, adjoining the palace of the Ulster kings, called Teagh na Craobhe ruadh, or the Academy of the Red Branch, and contiguous to which was a large hospital founded for sick knights and soldiers, called Bron-bhea g, or the House of the Sorrowful Soldier.

In the same poem, reference is made to another legend in these words:
"On Lough Neagh's bank as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the round towers of other days,
In the waves beneath him shining."

There was an old tradition in the times of Giraldus that Lough Neagh had been originally a fountain, by whose sudden overflowing the country was inundated, and a whole region, like the Atlantis of Plato, overwhelmed. Fishermen, in clear weather, used to point out to strangers the tall ecclesiastical towers under the water.

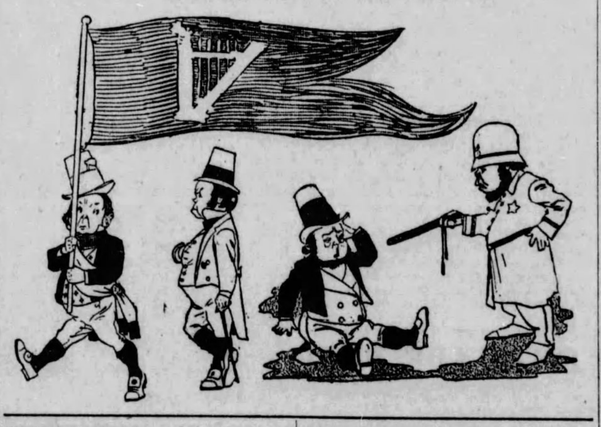
In a more romantic vein is this poem:
"Silent O Moyle, be the roar of thy water,
Break not, ye breezes, your chain of repose,
While murmuring mournfully, Lir's lonely daughter
Tells to the night-star her tale of woes.
When shall the swan, her death-note singing
Sleep, with wings in darkness furled:
When will heaven, its sweet bells ringing,
Call my spirit from this stormy world?"

The legend which inspired these lines is this: Fionnuala, the daughter of Lir, was, by some supernatural power, transformed into a swan, and condemned to wander, for many hundred years, over certain lakes and rivers in Ireland, until the coming of Christianity, when the first sound of the mass-bell was to be the signal for her release.

Concerning the Shamrock, Ireland's chosen flower, there is a poem of which the first stanza reads:
"Through Erin's Isle to sport awhile,
As Love and Valor wandered,
With wit the sprite, whose quiver bright,
A thousand arrows squandered.
Where'er they pass, a triple grass
Shoots up, with dew-drops streaming;
As softly seen as emerald green,
Through purest crystal gleaming.
O the Shamrock! the green, immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!"

St. Patrick is said to have made use of that species of the tre-foil called in Ireland the Shamrock, to explain the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, and Hope, among the ancients, was sometimes represented as a beautiful child, standing upon tip-toes, with a tre-foil or three-colored grass in her hand.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING.



THERE IS EVER A SONG SOMEWHERE

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a something sings alway;
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray;
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain;
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

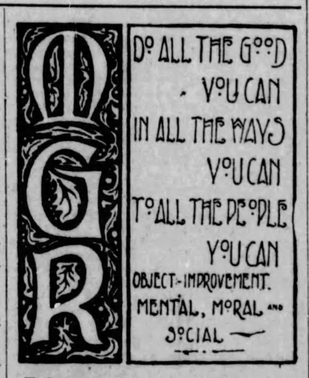
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear;
Be the skies above or dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black, or the midday blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through;
The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sere;
But whether the sun or the rain or the snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

—James Whitcomb Riley in The Gateway.

Grafting Tomatoes on Potatoes.

In a little corner of our garden we tried the experiment of grafting tomatoes on potatoes, says a writer in Country Life in America. The result was highly satisfactory. A single potato weighing four ounces was planted in specially prepared ground. When the sprouts had reached about four inches above ground, a single tomato plant was ingrafted into the most thrifty potato sprout. The result was thirteen fine potatoes weighing six pounds and four ounces. The tomato produced over ten pounds.



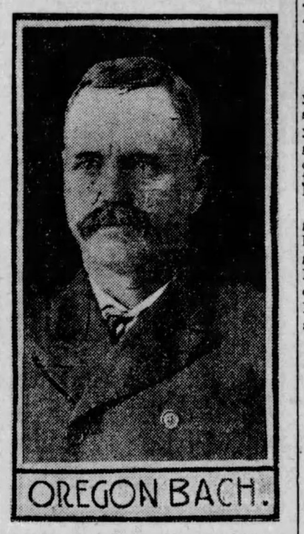
Today we have the long looked for picture of the much-sympathized-with man, who is independent enough to live alone, and is perfectly able to provide for himself—our "Oregon Bach."

And as a companion piece, we have a letter from another of the single fraternity—a "Pedagogue Bach," who thus introduces himself:

Dear M. G. R.'s—Having read with interest for a long time, your letters in The Blade, and feeling as if the time had come when I would like to visit with you from the inside of the M. G. R. walls instead of longer standing just outside, I ask for permission to become one of your number—a real M. G. R.—promising to obey all rules and to live up to the inspiration of the motto as far as in me lies.

I think I will tell you of the last day of my school this winter. I thought it would be pleasant to close with a little treat for the children, and so provided some small sacks in which I placed a little gift for each child. After distributing these, thus making glad the hearts of old and young, I proposed to my "A" class to bound Colorado correctly, the successful one to have another sack of candy. As I had anticipated, they all failed. We succeeded better with Ohio, which was correctly "bounded" by one of the girls, who received the prize.

"B" class then had an opportunity to show not so much their skill as their memory, in giving the boundaries of Pennsylvania, as they had had that question in an examination that very afternoon. One little girl answered correctly, and as another had done the same work a little earlier in the day, both were judged worthy of having an extra sack of candy for their knowledge.



School closed, and having dismissed the children, and finishing some work at my desk, I started for home somewhat in the guise of Santa Claus, being laden with a box containing several packages, a lunch-box, several books, etc. The wind was blowing hard from the west with such severity that it made my ears tingle, and also made the walking difficult.

After stopping at various houses on the way, and each time leaving a portion of my load, I reached home glad to be away from the merciless storm, and quite ready to attend to the next thing on the program, viz: a good supper.

After this I worked for a while at some arithmetical problems, then fell to musing on the more difficult problems of life, and the mystery of death. I thought of how full is life of odd fancies, and selfish, unmerciful actions in spite of the widespread charity, and hope, and kindness that exist everywhere.

Another thought was why, if we were created by an all wise Being, should man be afflicted with those qualities which are the opposite of kindness, harmony, hope and virtue? Perhaps it was the effect of the cold walk I had taken and the headache that remained as a reminder of the day's work, that inclined me to these thoughts, but at any rate, I did not succeed in finding any satisfactory solution to them.

And as this is very long for a first letter, I will leave my other musings till some other time.—"Pedagogue Bach," Ohio.

A long delayed letter from "Pericles" expresses an excellent idea of what makes "greatness:"

My last letter is, I suppose, resting calmly in the waste basket, though it was mentioned in the column, but I do not write to find any fault with whatever Miss Prudence thinks best to do, as I think she knows best what is advisable in such matters.

How I envy "Florida Bach" this wintry weather; while we have the thermometer down to zero, and even lower, he is sitting out-of-doors in his comfortable chair and enjoying the bright sunshine and sweet flowers.

"Bodiacea," I believe we can all "be heroes in the strife," even though we may never do any great or famous action. Being a hero consists in simply doing our duty to ourselves and to others, day by day. Napoleon, although he mounted to the dizy heights of fame, was as great a failure as ever lived.—"Pericles."

Miss Prudence thanks Pericles for his trust in her that she will always do the best she can by her boys and girls; for very often she is not able to do as she would like in regard to their letters.

Are any of the M. G. R.'s tempted to complain? Let them read this letter and do so no more:

Dear M. G. R.'s, would you mind taking a little cripple into your company? You see, because of my infirmity, I am shut out of active society and therefore enjoy tenfold that which comes from letters, and books, and as I have enjoyed your letters, I ask for admittance.

I am an almost helpless invalid, confined to my chair, having been deprived of the use of my lower limbs by an accident five years ago. However, I find many ways to make myself useful and, therefore, happy. I help keep my father's accounts, assist my younger brother in his studies and even do needle work to help my mother.

Then I have my books. I could not live without them, for when I miss the companionship of the young people around me, I can yet through my books commune with the merriest, as well as the wisest of earth. I cannot attend the theatre, but I have Shakespeare ever ready to entertain me with the best of plays. I am not able to attend college, or university, but here in my chair at home, my books supply me with the means of the best education possible. Though I never leave the house, yet with my books I roam over seas and mountains, visit every country on the face of the earth, and see things of interest through the eyes of those who know best how to use the advantages of travel. No spot is so inaccessible that I cannot reach it and no place so distant that it is withheld from my enjoyment in this way, and all without the discomforts of ordinary travel.—Your friend, "Bookie."

Saving Outdoor Plants.

More hardy outdoor plants are killed by alternate freezing and thawing than by twenty degrees below zero, says Country Life in America. The chances are that one can save all those flowers by a simple expedient—a winter covering of evergreen boughs, litter or horse manure. This winter mulch does for the New Yorker what the unbroken cover of snow does for the Canadian—it keeps the frost in not out of the ground and thereby prevents the alternate freezing and thawing which heaves up the plants and breaks their roots. To be effective, however, you must put it on soon after the ground freezes in the fall and leave it undisturbed until the plants become active in spring. Let it stay late. Never mind how it looks.

THE LOST CAP.

He hunted through the library,
He looked behind the door,
He searched where baby keeps his toys
Upon the nursery floor;
He asked the cook and Mary,
He called mamma to look,
He even started sister up
To leave her Christmas book.

He couldn't find it anywhere,
And knew some horrid tramp
Had walked in through the open gate
And stolen it, the scamp!

Perhaps the dog had taken it
And hidden it away;
Or else perhaps he'd chewed it up
And swallowed it in play.

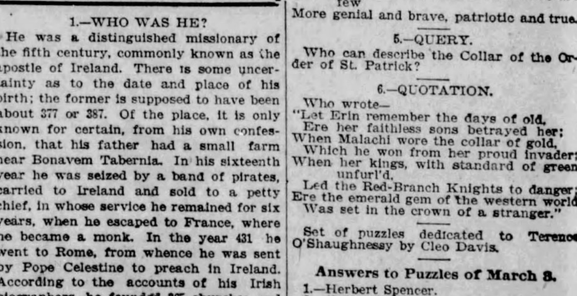
And then mamma came down the stairs
Looked through the closet door,
And there it hung upon its peg,
As it had hung before.
And Tommy's cheeks turned rosy red,
Astonished was his face.
He couldn't find his cap—because
'T was in its proper place!

—Youth's Companion.

TEACHER'S PROTECTOR

"Hello, there, Mr. Brown! Stop, won't ye? Me and Teacher is just goin' to start for my house. Give us a ride, won't ye? Well, I should say she'll be mighty glad to ketch a ride with anybody this cold day. Yep, she's all ready. She's just lockin' the school house door, now. Hear it slam?

"Say, Teacher, here's Mr. Brown. He's goin' to give us a ride home. I asked him. Here, I'll set in the middle, I guess. Gee! Ain't this nice and warm. I should think Teacher would like to go out ridin' with you instead of—Oh! Landy, now, Teacher. My chillblains is awful on that foot. Gee! I'll stick it away out here and mebby you won't tread on 'em again.



GEE! AIN'T THIS NICE AND WARM

"Don't we go, though! Last night we ketched a ride with Luke Rambler, only I didn't have to ask him to take us. He drove up to the school house door. But, lush, now! Luke wan't agoin' to let me ride, only Teacher made 'im.

"Oh! oh! There, I'll put my feet away back here under the seat. Gee! Mr. Brown, did you ever have chillblains? You didn't. My! how happy you must be. You ain't! Why not? Well, I shouldn't care if nobody didn't smile on me if I could git rid of these chillblains.

"Who won't smile on you, any how? Yes, I've been told that ever since I was a little shaver. Now I've growd up so far that I intend to be seen and heard.

"It hurts my feet a lot to have to walk home. Wish you'd come around after us nights instead of Luke Rambler. I don't git half a chance to say a word when we ride with him. Teacher she just talks and laughs all the time when he's along. Seems to me, Teacher, you're awful still tonight.

"What got my arm then? Oh! I must ha' ketched it on one of your pins, Teacher. It hurts. Am I goin' to cry? Well, I guess not. It's only girls and women what cries. Say, Teacher, what made you cry over that letter I brought you this morning? I was gettin' in wood and forgot t'ask you who writ it. I wondered what you'se cryin' over when you was laughin' right along at the same time.

"Oh! Ah! My stars! Here I'll put my feet up on the dashboard. I rather freeze my chillblains than to git them all trod out. Oh, land! How they hurt!

"Say, Teacher! I forgot to tell you that you lost the last page of that letter. Guess you hadn't read it. I meant to ha' saved it, but I forgot. It just said: 'It may be prebunctious but I shall continue to love and hope, James!"

"Now, what does that mean about hoping James? How can any one hope James? I looked into the dictionary, and I couldn't make it out. Why, your name is James, ain't it? James E. Brown. No, I don't want to go up to the postoffice tonight when I can ride clear home. Oh! Why, Teacher, Mr. Brown's arm is—what's you so red at, Teacher? I wish now we was with Luke Rambler. You'd never let me git out here then!

"Say, did the wind cut my face like it has yourn, Mr. Brown? Well, I don't want to go, but if you'll drive slow and wait for me at the foot of the other hill, I'll— Well, I like that! There those horses go like the wind, and they've turned down the wrong road. How queer Teacher acted—and Mr. Brown!"

ALICE LOUISE LEE.

WHY.

There is a boy in our town,
You'll find him if you try,
'Cause everything you say to him,
He's sure to answer "Why?"

And it's "Why, father?" "Why, mother?"
"Won't you tell me why?"
I thirst for information,
And you all know more than I.
I'm bound to learn the reason,
And I mean to 'fore I die;
So I beg you now to answer me the WHY."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR FEBRUARY.

New York.....Metta
Solutions .....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished missionary of the fifth century, commonly known as the apostle of Ireland. There is some uncertainty as to the date and place of his birth; the former is supposed to have been about 377 or 387. Of the place, it is only known for certain, from his own confession, that his father had a small farm near Bonavem Tabernia. In his sixteenth year he was seized by a band of pirates, carried to Ireland and sold to a petty chief, in whose service he remained for six years, when he escaped to France, where he became a monk. In the year 431 he went to Rome, from whence he was sent by Pope Celestine to preach in Ireland. According to the accounts of his Irish biographers, he founded 365 churches and baptized with his own hand 12,000 persons. He is also said to have ordained a vast number of priests, and to have blessed many monks and nuns. He died at a place called Saul, near Downpatrick, and his relics were preserved at the latter place down to the period of the Reformation. His death is supposed to have occurred either in 460 or 493, in which latter case he must have been either 116 or 126 years old.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Melodies.
2.—The main-spring of all higher orders of life.
3.—A writer of fables.
4.—A sweetish secretion from many trees.
5.—To clinch.
6.—A fine clay containing some iron.
7.—The family name of a Roman maid, who was called "the beautiful parricide."
8.—Derived from cinchona.
9.—To express thoughts orally.
The primals and finals are much revered by all good Irishmen.

3.—DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

"Dear harp of my country! In darkness I found thee.
The cold cain of silence had hung o'er thee long.
When proudly, my own Island Harp, I unbound the,
And gave all thy chords to light, fredom and song!
The war lay of love and the light note of gladness
Have waken'd thy fondest, thy liviest thrill;
Dear Harp of my County! Farewell to thy numbers,
This sweet wreth of song is the last we shall twine,
Go, seep with the sunshine of Fame on thy slumbers,
Till touch' by some hand, less unworthy than mine,
If the pulse of the patrot, soldier, or lover,
Have throbbed at our lay, 'til thy glory alone;
I was but as the wind, passing heedessly over,
And all the wild swetness I waked was thy own."

The dropped letters name a place much talked of by its one-time sons.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in ink, but not in pen;
My second's in marsh, but not in fen;
My third's in little, but not in small;
My fourth is in short, but not in tall;
My fifth's in husband, but not in spouse;
My sixth is in home, but not in house;
My seventh's in evil, but not in good;
My eighth's in kindling, but not in wood.
My whole is a race, than whom there are few
More genial and brave, patriotic and true.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe the Collar of the Order of St. Patrick?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader;
When her kings, with standard of green unfurl'd,
Led the Red-Branch Knights to danger;
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger."

Set of puzzles dedicated to Terence O'Shaughnessy by Cleo Davis.

Answers to Puzzles of March 3.

1.—Herbert Spencer.
2.—40 ft. (See Chat.)
3.—Amaranthus, Columbine, Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Eglantine, Anemone.
4.—Words forming square: Opal, pine, Anna, leak.
5.—A counterpart to the defense of Thermopylæ by the Greeks is found in 1444 when the French invaded Switzerland with 30,000 men. A body of Swiss troops numbering 1,600 men, intrenched themselves at St. Jacob, and withstood the French until the last one of the Swiss were killed. The loss on the French side was 10,000 men.
6.—Tuckerman wrote: "There are beautise of character which, like the night-blooming cereus, are closed against the glare and turbulence of everyday life, and bloom only in the shade and solitude and beneath the quiet stars."

Chat.

The solution sent by Percy Cross to his problem answered today is this:
90x90 equals 8,100; 30x30 equals 900; 8,100 minus 900 equals 7,200; 50x2 equals 180; 7,200 divided by 180 equals 40.

Because of the unusual length of the puzzles today, Chat will be omitted.

Rheumatism
Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full Dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money, not even a postage stamp, but send me your name and address TODAY. Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 132, Battle Creek, Mich.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

Suffer No Longer, But Send Your Name and Address Today, as This Grand Offer May Never Appear Again. It Has Saved Thousands of Weak Men Who Thought Their Cases Were Hopeless.

Free One Week's Trial Package of This Wonderful Remedy Which Rebuilds the Structure of Youth and Gives You Back the Vitality You Have Lost. Send No Money, Simply Your Name and Address.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages. It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such, that all physicians know what they stand sponsor for in a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of

Sample Package Sent Free

Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. The company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex, cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess of overwork and business cares, such as nervousness, result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age, there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions, every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine, and no embarrassing questions is asked. Write today to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book which is also free and sent with the free treatment will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

CASSINI'S THANKS.

Washington, March 12.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called on Secretary Hay, Friday, at his residence and in the course of a long conversation on Russo-American relations personally and officially thanked the secretary and through him the government of the United States for the proclamation issued by the president, yesterday, injoining prudence and caution on officials in both speech and action relative to the far eastern war.

The ambassador told the secretary that he was confident the proclamation would be welcomed, not only by conservative Americans, but by both belligerents. The ambassador further told the secretary he was sure his government would welcome the proclamation as another evidence of the sincerity of this government in its determination to maintain complete neutrality.

The secretary, today, will communicate to the president the appreciation of the Russian government as expressed through its ambassador.

DALNY BOMBARDED.

Japanese Fleet Also Gave Port Arthur a Whirl.

Tokio, March 9.—Japanese warships bombarded the forts at Talien-Wan (Port Dalny) on the night of March 8, and then attacked Port Arthur.

London, March 9.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes a dispatch from Tokio saying:

"It is reported that the Japanese fleet engaged the Russian Vladivostok squadron at sea yesterday. The result of the engagement is not announced, but it is believed that the Russian ships were destroyed or captured."

Tried It Again.

Port Arthur, March 10.—The Japanese fleet appeared off this harbor at midnight and bombarded this city intermittently until 8 o'clock this morning.

Port Arthur, March 10.—A message from the signal station at 11 o'clock last night, announced the appearance of a Japanese squadron on the horizon. Fifty minutes later the shore batteries opened fire on the Japanese vessels. A gale sprang up, and the attacking fleet soon withdrew.

London, March 10.—A dispatch to the Times from Wei-Hai-Wei, dated March 9, says:

"It is reported on good authority that a collision between Japanese and Russian troops has occurred near Hai Ju, Corea, resulting in the retreat of the Russians."

Attack on Vladivostok.

Tokio, March 10.—Vice Admiral Kamimura, reporting the bombardment of Vladivostok on March 6, says the attack commenced at ten minutes of 2 in the afternoon, and the firing was kept up about forty minutes. He believes the bombardment was effective and demoralizing to the enemy. The Russian forts did not reply to the Japanese fire. Japanese cruisers subsequently reconnoitered several adjacent places on the coast, but found no trace of the enemy.

The full report of Vice Admiral Kamimura, who commands the second Japanese squadron, says:

"As prearranged, we reached the east entrance to Vladivostok on the morning of March 6, through a frozen sea. The enemy's ships were not seen outside the harbor. We approached the batteries on the northeast coast from a point beyond the range of the batteries on the Balzan promontory and Bosporus strait. After bombarding the inner harbor forty minutes, from 1:50 o'clock in the afternoon, we retired. I believe the bombardment effected considerable damage. Soldiers were seen, but the land batteries did not reply to our fire. Black smoke was observed at the east entrance to the barbor about 5 o'clock p. m., and was thought to be from the enemy's ships, but this smoke gradually disappeared.

"On the morning of March 7 we reconnoitered America bay and Strelok bay, but saw nothing unusual. We reapproached the east entrance to Vladivostok at noon. The enemy's ships were invisible and the batteries did not fire. We turned towards Possiet bay, but not seeing the enemy, retired."

RUSSIAN BOATS

Came Out of Port Arthur and Met Japanese Fleet.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—7:10 p. m.—The Russian torpedo boat flotilla left Port Arthur at broad daylight this morning and attacked the Japanese fleet. One Japanese torpedo boat was sunk and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Bezposhtchadni, was sunk. The fate of the latter's crew is not known.

Admiral Makaroff inaugurated his assumption of the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by a complete change of tactics. As soon as he appeared he ordered the removal of the battleship Retvizan, which was stranded at the mouth of the harbor and barred the channel at certain stages of the tide, making the egress of battleships impossible. This morning he directed a sortie of the torpedo boat flotilla, supported by part of the Russian squadron, against the Japanese. The details are not yet known, except that the encounter resulted in the loss of one Japanese torpedo boat and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer.

Tien Tsin, March 11.—A Chinese refugee from Nsu-Yen insists that he has seen Russians retreating from the Yalu river and destroying villages en route.

Tien Tsin, March 11.—One field battery has been installed in the fort at New Chwang and also one company of infantry, while preparations are being made to mount a siege gun.

Mukden, Manchuria, March 11.—It is officially announced that in consequence of the many conflicting accounts of the landing of Japanese troops at different points and the various reports of the intentions of the Japanese commanders, the Russian army corps which has arrived at Harbin will be detained there.

It will be most difficult to find accommodations for this great body of troops and their detention at Harbin will entail much hardship on the soldiers.

Tokio, March 11.—The Japanese-Corean protocol was published at Seoul, in an extra edition of the Gazette yesterday. The Corean government will publicly announce that the publication of the protocol nullifies the concessions granted to Russia, such as the non-alienation of coal mining at Kochyo island and Roze island and the forestry concessions in the Ulleungdo, Tumen and Yalu valleys.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—Russia has served notice on China that the latter must not send troops beyond the Great Wall, and that she must exercise her influence to restrain the Chinese bandits, who are partially under the control of Chinese officers, from interfering with the railroad and telegraph lines. A refusal to heed this warning will be considered a breach of neutrality.

Dogs for Red Cross.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—The Russian Kennel club has offered to provide the Red Cross society with dogs trained to find and relieve the wounded on the battlefield and in rough country districts. The offer probably will be accepted. These dogs carry restoratives, and a first aid package attached to their collars.

The offer of a society woman to raise a body of 2,000 amazons to fight against the Japanese has been greeted with laughter at the war office.

The Gazette urges a boycott of British goods and ships.

The Retvizan.

Port Arthur, March 9.—The hole in the hull of the Russian battleship Retvizan, which was made during the first attack by the Japanese, has been repaired, and the battleship has been refloated. She is now anchored in the inner roadstead alongside the Cesarevitch. The other necessary repairs to the ship will be completed shortly.

Force at Port Arthur.

Shan-Hai-Kwan, March 9.—(From a Russian correspondent of the Associated Press.)—All the ships of the Port Arthur squadron are again in fighting trim, except the Retvizan, which is lying at the neck of the entrance to the harbor and serves the purpose of a strong battery. The garrison at Port Arthur is 40,000 strong, and there are provisions enough to last two years. Trains on the Manchurian line are running regularly in triple sections at 20 minute intervals. There is a notable revulsion of feeling here among foreigners against Japan, based on the fear that she is trying to drag the Chinese into the war.

Yokohama, March 10.—The Japanese steamer Shinshiu-Maru has been wrecked off Chemulpo, Corea. Both ship and cargo were totally lost.

Nagasaki, Thursday, March 10.—The crews of the merchant vessels captured by Japanese warships since the war began have just been released, and in all four hundred Russians, Chinese and Germans have been turned over to various consuls to be sent back to their own countries. Forty of the officers taken at the same time still remain at Sazbo. The coal cargo of the Norwegian steamer Hermes has been released.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—An imperial ukase has been issued prohibiting the exportation of horses from Russia until further notice. Even for the exportation of single horses with pedigrees permission from the head of the remount department must be obtained.

FALSE REPORT

That Port Arthur Was Taken by the Japanese.

London, March 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says: "It is asserted here that the Russians virtually have abandoned Port Arthur."

St. Petersburg, March 14.—There is no truth in the rumors that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur. Admiral Abaza, secretary of the commission on far Eastern affairs, authorizes the Associated Press to deny the story. He says the situation at Port Arthur is unchanged, and that nothing of importance has occurred here in the last 24 hours.

London, March 14.—The rumor of the evacuation of Port Arthur is repeated this morning from different points, but it is absolutely without confirmation.

Special despatches from Tokio and Yin-Kow also give reports of heavy Russian casualities at Port Arthur, amounting to forty men killed and one hundred wounded, but they are so conflicting in details that it is not wise to give them much credence.

In a despatch from Tokio, dated March 13, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that in the latest attack on Port Arthur, two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and great damage was done to the docks, forts and arsenals, including the explosion of a powder magazine. Dalny is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed; several guns there were dismounted, and the crews of four torpedo boats in the inside harbor are said to have deserted.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a despatch from a correspondent at Yin Kow which reports that the Russian battleship Retvizan, at Port Arthur, was hit five times by Japanese projectiles, and that there were twenty casualities on board.

This correspondent declares further that the presence of Japanese at Feng-Huan-Cheng (the Manchurian town about 45 miles northwest of Wiju) has been confirmed.

The Yin Kow correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that serious disputes occur daily between the Russian naval and military officers at Port Arthur, the latter reproaching the former with incompetency and cowardice. The correspondent describes the floating of the battleship Retvizan and says the dock at Port Arthur is too small to repair her. General Stoessel (in command at Port Arthur) has been ordered to the Yalu, the correspondent concludes, and he will be replaced by General Smirnoff.

In a dispatch from Che Foo, dated March 1, a correspondent of the Daily Mail describes an inspection of Port Arthur made on the 11th inst. from a boat. The new city seemed to be on fire, three columns of smoke were ascending from it. The Bread Hill fort appeared to have suffered terribly, the defenses were shattered and the earthworks torn up.

No guns were visible. The line of forts on the Tigers Tail also appeared to have suffered damage. At sunrise no sign of life could be seen anywhere, and Port Arthur looked like a city of death.

The torpedo boat destroyers inside did not appear to have steam up.

Special despatches from Port Arthur say there are rumors among the Chinese population that the projected Japanese descent on the Liao-Tung peninsula is imminent.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, reports that ten thousand Japanese are nearing New Chwang.

The Times published a dispatch from Seoul, dated March 11, in which the correspondent confirms previous reports that it is the intention of Japan to wait until the ice breaks up before making large disembarkations, in order to avoid difficulties on the roads. Transports are still arriving to make good the deficiencies on the Seoul-Chemulpo line which has been denuded of troops, but some time is likely to elapse before any great achievement is attempted.

A correspondent of the Times at Tokio says the latest news received there shows that the Corean coast between Gensan and Song-Chin is entirely free from Russian troops.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET?

Believed That It Has Abandoned Port Arthur.

Tokio, March 15.—It is strongly believed here that the Russian fleet abandoned Port Arthur after the fourth attack was made upon it by the Japanese fleet, and is endeavoring to reach Vladivostok. Confirmation of this movement is not obtainable from any reliable source, but recent scouting in the vicinity of Port Arthur has failed to reveal the presence of any Russian warships. It seems logical enough that the Russians should attempt to dash for Vladivostok, where it is possible to dock larger ships, effect a junction with their armored cruiser squadron, and secure a base for operations while possessing adequate land defenses. The hopelessness of continuing at Port Arthur is manifest, while a dash for Vladivostok might succeed, contrary to the opinion previously expressed. Vice Admiral Togo is unwilling to run the risk of dividing his battleship squadron and continues to operate the six battleships together. If the Russians should make an attempt to reach Vladivostok it is believed they will try a dash through the Corean straits rather than enter the Japan sea through the Sugaru straits.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVING

Japanese Strengthening Their Position in Corea.

Mukden, March 15.—(From a Russian correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The machinery for the advance of the Russian forces is working smoothly from Harbin southward. The running of passenger trains has been resumed, and Russian families are proceeding on their way to Europe without confusion. Severely cold weather, accompanied by blizzards and snowstorms, has been followed by a succession of fine days.

The health and spirits of the troops are good.

Information has been received at headquarters to the effect that the Japanese are strengthening their positions in Corea.

General Lineavitch, acting commander of the Russian forces in Manchuria, visited headquarters here on Sunday.

General Zilinsky, who is to succeed General Pflug, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, arrived here March 10.

Grand Duke Cyril arrived here today on his way to Port Arthur, whither he is going to act as chief officer of the squadron flagship.

FIERCE STORM IN 'FRISCO

San Francisco, March 11.—The worst rain and wind storm in thirteen years swept over this city and along the Pacific coast Thursday, doing much damage to shipping, railroads and frame buildings through the state. The storm extended from San Diego to Vancouver island, and it is feared that many marine disasters have occurred along the coast. In this city the barometer reached 29.23, the lowest record, and the wind registered a velocity of 48 miles an hour, while at Sacramento a gale of 64 miles per hour was recorded. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated in every direction, and for several hours this city was entirely cut off from the outside world.

A train of passenger cars at the Alameda mole across the bay from this city, was blown from the track, so fierce was the gale there. The train consisted of an engine, baggage cars and three passenger coaches. All were blown over on their sides, but no one was injured.

The steeple of St. Paul's church, one of the handsomest in this city, was snapped off, and many buildings under construction were badly damaged. A seven-story brick building almost completed, at the corner of Bush and Polk streets, was hopelessly wrecked. At the Cliff House, on the beach near the entrance to San Francisco, but, tremendous waves dashed against the rocky shore and sent masses of spray over the bath house, a steel frame building fifty feet high.

Numerous small craft on the bay were blown ashore, and the damage to shipping on San Francisco bay will amount to many thousands of dollars. Reports from the interior show that the storm extended over practically the entire state. In the southern portion, where the season has been dry, the rain will greatly benefit crops of all kinds.

Too Many Foreigners.

Hartford, Conn., March 14.—Tables of figures showing the immigration of foreigners into New England during 1903 have just been completed by the Rev. Joel S. Ives of this city, who for the past four years has conducted a census of the foreign population of the six states in behalf of the Congregational Home Missionary society. According to his figures the influx of foreigners last year was as follows:

Maine, 1,997; New Hampshire, 1,861; Vermont, 1,611; Massachusetts, 85,757; Rhode Island, 9,467 and Connecticut, 21,813, a total of 102,506. Southern Europe supplied a great number of these immigrants, for of the total 28,151 were Italians and 11,877 Poles.

Barge Burned.

Conneaut, O., March 11.—The large ferry steamer Shenango No. 1, owned by the Marquette & Bessemir Dock and Navigation company, was entirely destroyed by fire off this port today, resulting in the death of Fireman Charles McCarter, of Cheboygan, Mich., and the probable fatal injury of Engineer John Morrell.

The boat was one of the largest of her kind on the Great Lakes, valued at $350,000, and had a carrying capacity of 26 cars.

We Paid $100,000

For Liquozone—Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

This Company, after testing Liquozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid $100,000 for the American rights. That is by far the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We publish this fact to show you the value of Liquozone. Men of our class don't pay a price like that save for a product of remarkable worth to humanity.

Kills Inside Germs.

The reason for that price is this: Liquozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Nothing else in the world is so good for the human body; yet Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.

Liquozone destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And there is no other way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is helpless in troubles of this kind.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, this gas is made part of the liquid product. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the very source of all vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. Its effects are exhilarating and purifying. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone goes wherever the blood goes, destroying every germ in the body. In this way it cures diseases which medicine never cures. It will do more for sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases, and that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

W 309 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit, salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form or indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia, or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness or in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MOB AT SPRINGFIELD

Burned Some Dives Occupied by Negroes of Lowest Class.

Springfield, O., March 9.—The situation here today following the race riot and incendiarism of last night, is quiet, with the militia from Dayton, Miamisburg, and other points maintaining good order. It is not thought that there will be any more violence, since the troops have taken possession of the town. Mayor Boulus is of the opinion that the reign of terror is over. The troops are in immediate command of Col. H. T. Meade, of Dayton, who is in constant communication with Governor Herrick, of Columbus.

The colored people are seeking protection today. Even with the closing of all these places, where negro men and women congregated for drinking and gambling, there is apprehension of further trouble here tonight. After the conference at the mayor's office, it was also announced that property owners had ordered all undesirable colored tenants to vacate immediately. As they will be unable to secure other quarters here under existing conditions, this order is practically expulsion from Springfield.

The insurance companies have cancelled all policies on properties occupied by colored tenants along the levee. The saloons have been closed and a special grand jury to investigate the lynching has been called.

The ruins of last night's fire, in which the worst dens of vice in the city were laid waste, was visited today by thousands of people, many of whom came from neighboring towns. The militia and police have arranged for a strong guard on the levee tonight.

With the arrival of Company I, Second infantry, of Kenton, the total number of soldiers in the city was 35 officers and 313 men. With the coming of the Dayton and Miamisburg companies at midnight, the total number of men was 273 with 32 officers, Col. Meade, of Dayton, and Major Kirkpatrick, of this city, being in command. The soldiers have the down town districts under control.

The loss from the fire during the night is estimated from $15,000 to $20,000, most of the buildings occupied by the colored people being very small.

Among the buildings destroyed by last night's fire were a number of saloons patronized by negroes and whites.

The fire practically burned itself out, and of all the levee saloons only that belonging to Chares Bray, at the corner of Gallagher and Washington streets, is left standing.

The buildings destroyed belonged to the Jerry Murphy estate and Mrs. Richard Breen. They were occupied by Leslie Thomas, Emanuel Toles and Charles Clark, colored saloonists. Another building owned by the Murphy estate was occupied by levee queans, most of whom were colored.

The insurance companies will not be responsible for the insurance, as the fire was the work of a mob. The city will be held responsible for the loss.

Springfield, O., March 10.—This city last night passed its first peaceful night of the week. While there was much anxiety during the night, owing to demonstrations in the afternoon and evening, there was such a restoration of confidence this morning that normal conditions prevailed. Shops which had run short-handed this week and some forced to close yesterday were all running as usual this morning. Those who had been augmenting the crowds in the streets were back at work, while eighteen companies of militia occupied the public places and the streets.

The trouble that started last Sunday morning when Richard Dixon, colored, killed Policeman Collis, apparently ended today with the impressive funeral services over the body of Sergeant Collis at attracted more visitors than the "burned district."

All the colored occupants of both districts were gone and none knew where they moved to. While no negroes were out last night many were on the streets today. It is known that many negroes who had been unable to reach other cities slept out in the country last night.

While the licenses of colored dealers were revoked yesterday, all saloons were still kept closed. The troops last night kept the crowds on the move and finally dispersed them altogether. No further trouble was feared as the situation was apparently under control by the militia.

The withdrawal of troops will be gradual, though the expectation is that some will remain longer than Sunday night.

This city is the headquarters of "The National Anti-mob and Lynch Law association," which claims 30,000 members throughout the United States. Springfield is also the home of ex-Representative Chase Stewart, author of the Ohio statute providing heavy penalties for those participating in mobs.

St. Raphael's Catholic church.

General McManken and Col. Mead, with eighteen companies of militia, supplied patrols for the city so that the entire police with all the city and county officers were in attendance. Some of the soldiers also attended. Only a small part of the populace about the church could gain admittance.

The mob-swept districts along the levee, the public buildings and all probable points of trouble were today strongly guarded by troops. The west end of the levee, that was raided yesterday afternoon and completely dismantled,

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, March 8.—The senate today spent most of its time discussing committee amendments to the army bill concerning provisional troops in the Philippines and the consolidation of the adjutant general's office with the record and pension office. Both were accepted. The bill was amended so as to provide for an increase in the engineer corps. The discussion of the bill was not completed. The bill of Mr. Newlands to preserve the vista from the dome of the national capital to Washington monument by restricting the erection of public buildings to a line 400 feet on either side of a central line between the points named was referred to the committee on District of Columbia. The fortifications bill was reported from the committee on appropriations, with a net increase of $506,000 over the bill passed by the house, making the total $7,687,192.

The time of the house today was devoted to the consideration of claim bills, and 33 were passed. One relating to the granting of an American register to the ship Beaumont, formerly a British craft, wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and later rebuilt by an American, gave rise to considerable debate, but was accepted. Speaker Cannon, in ruling on the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, stood by a former precedent, holding that conferees could not insert new matter, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Washington, March 9.—The Senate today adopted a resolution by Mr. Hoar directing the committee on postoffices to investigate and report whether further legislation is needed to secure the rights of persons who complain that their correspondence is interfered with unjustly. Consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Bacon protested against the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great, tendered by Emperor William. He found that Frederick the Great was not in sympathy with American institutions. Mr. Stewart replied that Mr. Bacon grossly misrepresented the character of Frederick. The discussion was dropped and the army appropriation bill was passed, as was the Philippine shipping bill. Senator Quay introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 to be divided among several technical schools, including Purdue University, for the purpose of determining engineering problems in connection with the counterbalance in locomotive driving wheels. Senator Morgan introduced a joint resolution directing the isthmian canal commission to examine the practicability of railroad transportation of vessels and their cargoes across the Isthmus of Panama. At 4:40 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and Senator Cullom reported favorably the commercial treaty with King Menelik.

When the House met today Bourke Cochran was sworn in. Mr. Overstreet suggested postponement of consideration of the Hay resolution bearing upon the Bristow report. Mr. Hay objected. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa said an investigation would bring out no facts not brought to light by the committee report, to which William Alden Smith retorted that facts had been suppressed and could be discovered. Mr. Hepburn said no member of the House of Representatives desired to screen anyone. Mr. Williams the minority leader, said he wanted the corruption in the postoffice department investigated, not by the friends of the men whose guilt was suspected, but by a committee appointed by the speaker. Mr. Overstreet spoke for an hour on the Hay resolution. He said there was in no instance any violation of the law whatever by any members of Congress in making recommendation either for clerk hire or increase of rental of postoffice buildings. Another committee would reach the same conclusions that the previous committee had reported. Mr. Overstreet moved that the debate be continued until 4 o'clock tomorrow, which was agreed to unanimously. Various members mentioned in the Bristow report condemned it.

Washington, March 10.—The Senate today passed a number of bills relating to Alaska, failed to act on the measure to authorizing the election of a delegate in congress from that territory. Mr. Platt (Conn.) opposed the bill, and because of his desire for time for discussion. It was not pressed. The Alaskan bills passed included those for improvement of roads, the maintenance of schools, the appointment of an additional judge and the extension of coal laws to the territory. A bill was passed increasing to $100 the pension of ex-soldiers and sailors who have become totally blind on account of service. The question of the appointment of H. Smith Wooley, the Mormon bishop, to be superintendent of the pay office at Boise, Idaho, was postponed for a day, and Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would move for an executive session when it came up. The senate went into executive session at 4:20 p. m. The doors were reopened at 4:40 o'clock, when announcement was made of the death of Representative Croft. The chair appointed Messrs. Tillman, Latimer, Fulton, Clark (Ark. and McLaurin a committee to attend the funeral, and as a mark of respect the senate adjourned at 4:24 p. m. until tomorrow.

In the house today the speaker announced the appointment of W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, as a member of the committee on ways and means. Mr. Overstreet secured unanimous consent for a continuation tomorrow of the order limiting debate on the report of the postoffice department involving representatives and senators until 4 o'clock. Mr. Pinkney (S. C.) announced the death of his colleague, George William Croft. Resolutions of sympathy and regret were adopted. The speaker announced the following as the committee to represent the house at the funeral: Messrs. Finley, Aiken, Johnson, Legare, Scarborough, Lever, Loudenslager, Patterson, Richardson, McLain, Houston, Sibley, Weisse and Jackson. As a further mark of respect, the house, at 12:10 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, March 11.—The senate today passed a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to furnish the senate with a report of changes in the railway tariff rates for each year since 1899, comparing the revenues received from them with the gross and net revenues that would have been received under the rates of 1899. A bill for the enlargement of the Federal building at Nashville, N. C., and appropriating $60,000 for the purpose, was passed. Mr. Hepburn gave notice that on next Wednesday he would move to take up the pure food bill. Mr. Carmack's resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for the papers bearing on the nomination of H. Smith Wooley, the Mormon bishop, to be superintendent of the assay office of Boise, Idaho, was laid before the senate, and on Mr. Hoar's motion the senate went into executive session at 12:30 p. m. to consider the matter. Mr. Carmack made an attempt to have the matter discussed in public session, but was defeated. The case then was dropped. The nomination of General Wood was taken up, and Messrs. Scott and Blackburn made speeches in opposition. The discussion was not concluded when at 5:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

After nearly seven hours of explanation, accusation and vituperative denunciation, the house today ordered an investigation of postal affairs, only so far as members of the house are concerned, by a select committee of seven members to be appointed by the speaker, who likewise are to examine into the origin of the Bristow report so far as it concerns members of the house. There were only two negative votes to the order. The demand of the minority for a sweeping investigation of every branch of the postoffice department was not granted. The test on this question came on a vote over the rule, which resulted 144 to 125, a strict party vote. During the debate William Alden Smith condemned the executive department for "its arrogant treatment of the only branch of the government in direct touch with the people of the country," and shouted out the name of Speaker Cannon for President of the United States, which was received with great applause. The recommendation of the committee that the Hay resolution lie on the table was voted down unceremoniously. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa introduced a bill creating an interstate commerce court, and authorizing the interestate commerce commission to fix freight rates.

Washington, March 12.—In the senate today the fortifications bill was taken up and all of the amendments except those for the purchase of a submarine torpedo boat for experimental purposes and sites for defense in the Hawaiian Islands were accepted. The further consideration of the two amendments was postponed until Monday. Mr. McLaurin (Miss.) took the floor to deny that the authorities of Indianola are engaged in arresting people for selling photographs of the President and Booker T. Washington. The following bills were passed: Authorizing the secretary of war to accept from the citizens of Missoula, Mont., lands for the enlargement of the military reservation at that point; authorizing the erection of a federal building at Sheridan, Wyo., at a cost of $100,000; authorizing the improvement of the mouth of Snake river, near Nome, Alaska; to prevent the desecration of the American flag; for the construction of a monument at Fort Recovery, Ohio, in commemoration of the massacre of troops by Indians in 1791; for the payment of $215,820 to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on account of a claim found due by the court of claims. The senate at 3:22 p. m. went into executive session and at 3:34 p. m. adjourned.

In the house today Speaker Cannon announced the special committee to investigate the "indictment" report from the postoffice department as follows: McCall (Rep., Ohio), chairman; Hitt (Rep., Ill.), Burton (Rep. Ohio), Metcalf (Rep., Cal.), McDermott (Dem., N. J.), Bartlett (Dem., Ga.), and Richardson (Dem., Ala.). Among the bills passed were the following: Directing the secretary of war to expend $125,000 heretofore appropriated for a deep-water channel through Sabine Pass, Texas; the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills; resolution calling on the civil service commission for information as to how many times the civil service law and regulations have been suspended since its operation was agreed to; making Salt Lake City a port of delivery, and 264 pension bills. At 3 p. m. the house adjourned until Monday.

Washington, March 14.—In the senate today, Mr. Hoar reported from the committee on judiciary a bill to correct irregularities in admissions to citizenship, and it was passed. The fortification appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day. Mr. Berry made a point of order against the appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of a submarine boat to be used for experimental purposes, and the motion was overruled after a debate. The purchase of the boat was favored by Messrs. Perkins, Cockrell, Platt of Connecticut, Warren and Proctor, while Messrs. Daniel, Martin, Berry, Gallinger, Lodge and Mallory opposed the plan on the ground that the move would be a usurpation of a naval function. Mr. Daniel offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation to $50,000, and Mr. Clark of Wyoming gave notice of an amendment to strike out all designation of the make of submarine boat to be purchased, and leave the matter to the secretary of war. Neither amendment was acted upon, and at 5:02 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

In the house today a bill was passed authorizing an exchange of sites for the public buildings of Garland county, Ark. Legislation for the District of Columbia followed, and after disposing of matters of local interest, the house resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, in committee of the whole, with Mr. Boutell in the chair. Mr. Powers (Mass.) in referring to the scenes in the house last week, justified the show of temper because of the postal report. Mr. Moon (Tenn.) agreed and gave notice of an amendment to the bill increasing the appropriation for the detection of frauds under the postal law. The house applauded a political eulogy of Grover Cleveland by Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) and a eulogy of the late President McKinley by the same member. As possible candidates he mentioned Representative Williams, John G. Carlisle and Senator Bailey. An effort by small carriers to influence legislation raising their salaries led to questions as to the propriety of such efforts. The house ordered committed to the judiciary committee the Jenkins bill, making the statute of limitations five years, instead of three in its application to offenses by government officials. A bill was passed making Dayton, O., a subport of entry. Messrs. Douglas and Sulzer, of New York, spoke on the New York postoffice situation, the former favoring a downtown site and the civil service commission for information as to how many times the civil service law

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

What Mysterious Power Does This Man Possess?

The Dead Brought Back to Life

Would Hardly Create a Greater Sensation Than Some of the Miraculous Cures He Performs With a Strange, Mystic Fluid Unknown to Medical Science.

Doctors Adm

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness. I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid

DR. C. S. FERRIS.
He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anaemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases seem alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5143 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

CHINESE CASES.

To Compel Judge Wing to Take Action on Them.

Washington, March 14.—In the supreme court today the government of the United States through Attorney General Knox, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Francis J. Wing, of the United States district court of the northern district of Ohio, to take what the department of justice maintains is legal action with respect to certain Chinese exclusion cases. This is the first time in the history of the supreme court that the government has sought a writ of mandamus against a federal judge.

In his application, Attorney General Knox maintains that Judge Wing in holding unconstitutional that part of the Chinese exclusion law which provides for the deportation of alien Chinese after a hearing before a United States commissioner, is proceeding contrary to decisions of the United States supreme court, and is preventing the deportation of Chinese who are unlawfully in the United States.

According to the petition of Attorney General Knox the proceedings in Judge Wing's court are peculiar. Many Chinese exclusion cases recently have arisen in that district. Chinese persons, said to be in this country unlawfully, were taken before United States Commissioner Simpson and by him were ordered deported.

Their counsel then went before Judge Wing with proceedings in appeal and on the showing made the judge release them. Subsequently, Judge Wing refused to take the necessary steps to have the papers filed in the district court which would enable the government to appeal the cases to the United States supreme court. He held that the proceedings before him on appeal from the United States commissioner were before him as judge, and were not before the district court and that none of the papers, therefore, should be filed by the clerk of his court.

The result has been to nullify all efforts of the government to get the cases before the supreme court, Judge Wing's supposition effectually blocking all proceedings in the cases after he has passed on them.

Attorney General Knox urges in his petition that the supreme court direct Judge Wing to have entered on the records of the district court all papers in Chinese cases in question and to treat all appeals made from the commissioner be made to the court and not merely to the judge, thus clearing the way for a direct appeal of cases in dispute to the supreme court.

Troublesome Moros.

Washington, March 14.—Acting Adjutant General Hall has received the following cable from Major General Wade, dated Manila, March 13:

"Major General Leonard Wood reports an attack on a reconnoitering force east of Cottabato by a string party of Moros, made hostile by the passage of the anti-slavery law. The Moros' position was shelled and the Moros flanked and the outworks taken. They were strong and well constructed. Cannon captured; 21 old Spanish, 33 Lantakas, also large quantities ammunition and supplies. No casualties on our side."

BLOW AT THE TRUSTS

The Government Wins the Northern Securities Case.

Washington, March 14.—The opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Northern Securities companies vs. the United States, involving the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroad companies, was handed down today and was in favor of the government. The opinion was read by Justice Harlan.

The opinion of the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota was affirmed.

The effect is to sustain the contention that the Sherman anti-trust law applies to railroad combinations of the character in question.

Justice Harlan said that in the merger the two roads the stockholders disappeared and reappeared in the securities company, the two thus becoming practically consolidated in a holding company, the principal object being to prevent competition. "No scheme or device could certainly more effectively come within the prohibition of the anti-trust law, and it is within the meaning of the act a trust."

The case has attracted more attention than any other suit before the court since the first insular cases were decided, and has been regarded by bench and bar as equal in importance with these cases and with the income tax case. It was argued in December last for two days, and attracted general attention at that time, as it did previously when the decision was rendered by the circuit court for the district of Minnesota. The action was brought in the circuit court under the law of February 11, 1903, which was for the purpose of expediting the case and was heard by the four circuit judges of the circuit. They united in a decision favorable to the United States and opposed to the contentions of the railroad companies.

The suit was instituted by the United States against the Northern Securities company and the two railroad companies, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and their leading stockholders for the purpose of dissolving the merger of the two roads, which had been created by the creation of a holding company, the Securities company. This consolidation was claimed to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was claimed on behalf of the government that this consolidation was in effect a pool created to promote the interests, not of one system at the expense of the other, but of both at the expense of the public. The railroads claimed that the transfer of the stock of the two companies to the Securities company was in the nature of a sale and perfectly legitimate.

The contentions of the Securities company were reviewed and Justice Harlan said they had received full attention. He quoted the various opinions involving the trust question, saying that from it is to be gathered that all contracts in restraint of trade, reasonable or unreasonable, are prohibited by the Sherman law, and that congress has the power to establish such regulations as are laid down in that law. Congress had power to enact the statute.

Replying in detail to the points made for the securities company, Jusice Harlan said that the contention that the law is an interference with the rights of the individual states by which the companies are incorporated was not well founded. In such cases, he said, the authority of congress is supreme. He also declared it to be unnecessary to determine the right of owners of railroad stock to sell their property nor was it true that the right of the Securities company to own, and hold railroad stock is the only question involved. Such contentions are wide of the mark, mere men of straw. All that the government complains of is the existence of a corporation to repress commerce and is not concerned with the other points. Justice Harlan said that in this day there should be no doubt of the complete power of congress to control interstate commerce. All appropriate means might be resorted to for that purpose. All the prior trust cases were in support of that contention. Whether free and unrestrained competition was wise, he said, was an economic question with which the court need not concern itself, the question was that of statutory law.

The decision was concurred in by Justices Brown, Brewer, McKenna and Day, while the chief justice and Justices White, Peckham and Holmes dissented.

Justice Brewer concurred, but for different reasons than that of the majority.

Hill Has Nothing to Say.

New York, March 14.—J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities company, received news of the decision at the company's offices in this city. Mr. Hill declined to discuss the matter except to say: "There is nothing to be said at this time. The properties of the Northern Securities company are still there. They are as good as ever." Mr. Hill intimated that he might have something to say as soon as he got some definite idea of the scope of the decision. Mr. Hill was in conference for some time after the news came out, with John S. Kennedy, who is one of the directors and largest stockholders in the Northern Securities company. At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., no expression of opinion regarding the decision could be had. A member of the firm stated, however, that he was not surprised.

The Dissenting Opinion.

Washington, March 14.—Justice Holmes read the dissenting opinion in the merger case. He construed the anti-trust law as a criminal statute and declared that there was nothing in it to indicate that it had been enacted merely for the control of large concerns, as is generally contended. Indeed, the law had not been understood as applying to railroads until so construed by the supreme court. The act, he contended, applies only to contracts and combinations in restraint of trade and makes no reference to competition.

Logically construed, Justice Holmes said, today's decision should be followed by the criminal prosecution of the parties at interest in this case.

The President Gratified.

Washington, March 14.—President Roosevelt received the news of the supreme court's decision in the Northern Securities case from the Associated Press. He was engaged at the time in a conference with some friends, but put aside all else to express his satisfaction that the court has sustained the contentions of the government. Later he will express his personal congratulations to Attorney General Knox.

Governor Van Sant Happy.

St. Paul, Minn., March 14.—Governor Van Sant, when told of the decision in the merger case, was highly elated. He said:

"I am very much gratified with the result of the decision of the supreme court in the merger suit, for in my opinion the decision means more to the people of our country than any event since the great civil war. It will for all time prevent the formation of illegal trusts and unlawful combinations."

Are You Weak

If you are weak where perfect men are strong; if you have lost your vitality; if bad dreams make your nights miserable; if your nerves are racked and your ambition gone, or if varicocele bothers you (no matter what your age, what caused your weakness, or how dangerous, long standing or desperate the case), I ask you as an honest, true friend to **mention this paper** and write to me—Geo. S. Beck, 44 Main Street, Springfield, **Ohio—so that I may** send you **free as the air you breathe** the most valuable information you ever received, together with my **sworn statement** about the "Wonder-Worker" that cured me quickly, at almost **no cost** after the poisons of the quacks and frauds had nearly killed me. No matter how you may have been deceived, robbed and swindled, I want you to know that there is a **certain, safe, lasting, quick and cheap cure for you.** The publisher of this paper is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to keep perfect faith with any unfortunates who answer this appeal.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces, and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria and nervousness.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

AFTER MR. WARE.

Washington, March 14.—Commissioner Ware has not been at the pension office for three days and there is a rumor that he will not return but will be succeeded by a man who will return to the rulings of former Commissioner Green B. Raum, who was the first to interpret the pension of 1890 and made his interpretations favorable to the pensioner rather than against him.

Whenever there was any doubt regarding the evidence, Commissioner Lochran, in the second Cleveland administration, advised the ruling of Commissioner Raum and compelled the pensioners to comply with the letter of the law rather than its spirit and the rulings of Lochran have prevailed ever since, though the old soldiers have complained that the Republican administration is following a Democratic precedent instead of a Republican.

TO PROTECT UNCLE SAM

When He Pays for the Big Canal Property.

Paris, March 15.—The officials of the American embassy are considering all the possible points of French law to insure the protection of the United States when the payment of $40,000,000 for the Panama Canal company's property is made. One of the points considered is whether it is desirable to have the courts appoint a liquidator to receive the money, instead of paying it directly to the officers of the old company. Some legal authorities assert that this would be the best means of protecting the United States against any subsequent claim on the part of stockholders of the old company that the officers of the new company were not authorized to receive payment.

United States Ambassador Porter is satisfied that no such claim would be valid, and that a liquidator is not necessary.

Another question is whether the sale of all the property of the company comes within the charter rights granted to the company. Inquiries made lead to the conclusion that the company has ample rights to sell.

THE CANAL ZONE.

Washington, March 12.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce yesterday began a series of hearings to determine the necessity and character of legislation for the government of the canal zone on the Isthmus of Panama. Rear Admiral Walker, president of the canal commission, discussed the canal situation from many interesting standpoints. The committee will hear other members of the commission Tuesday next.

Admiral Walker stated that he believed work on the canal could be commenced within two or three months.

COLOMBIA.

Matters There Seem to Be Coming to a Crisis.

Panama, March 12.—The international situation in the Colombian department of Caucau has in no way improved, and would appear to be approaching a crisis. The election to the presidency of Colombia of Gen. Rafael Reyes is declared in some quarters to be the only thing that can possibly prevent a movement for Caucau to secede from the United States of Colombia, and if Joaquin Velez is elected instead of Reyes, it is asserted that a revolution surely will break out.

The Bogota government is fully aware of the situation in Caucau, and has ordered troops from Cartagena and Barranquilla to proceed by land to Quibdo, a large town in Caucau. Passengers who have arrived here from Buenaventura, a seaport of Caucau, say the state authorities apparently do not fear a serious outbreak at present, but that everywhere there is strong feeling against the Bogota government.

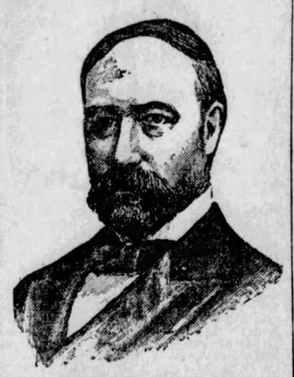
President Signs Bill.

Washington, March 15.—President Roosevelt Monday signed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the first of the big supply bills to become a law. He also signed an act authorizing bail in criminal cases on appeal in the courts of the Indian Territory.

MAN WHO ISN'T TALKING

Fairbanks Won't Discuss Vice Presidential Affairs.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, is regarded as the logical Republican candidate for vice president. The fact that the persistent movement on the part of the senator's friends to make him the candidate is not discouraged by him is accepted as indicating that he is at least in a receptive mood. In conversation Mr. Fairbanks declares that he is not a candidate for the office,



SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

but he will not say that he does not desire the nomination, nor will he do anything to discourage the efforts that are being made to promote his candidacy. Among Republicans at both ends of the capitol Mr. Fairbanks is favorably regarded for the running mate of Mr. Roosevelt, and the general impression is that he would add strength to the Republican ticket, especially in Indiana and Illinois.

MILES AS A CANDIDATE

Prohibitionist Discusses Him for Presidency.

Oil City March 15.—David O. McCalmont, of Franklin, chairman of the Venango County Prohibition committee, is in receipt of a letter from General Nelson A. Miles, in which the general announces himself indirectly as a candidate for the nomination for president, subject to that party.

Sometime ago Mr. McCalmont wrote to General Miles announcing that he would be a delegate to the Prohibition national convention, and asked if he could not have the pleasure of supporting him for the nomination. The full text of the letter received in reply Mr. McCalmont refuses to make public as he claims it is a private communication. He states that it has not been seen by any one but himself. At a banquet held in Franklin on Tuesday evening of last week, attended by a few of the men active in the Prohibition party in Franklin, Mr. McCalmont proposed General Miles as a candidate and read an extract from the letter in which General Miles is quoted as saying: "It remains with my friends to say what services I shall render further to my country.

Mr. McCalmont refuses to quote any further for publication and claims that the original quotation was given out simply as a matter of private information to a few friends. He has written for General Miles' permission to publish its full text.

CLEVELAND HAD NOTHING TO SAY

Princeton, N. J., March 15.—Former President Grover Cleveland was asked last night to express his opinion on the decision of the United States supreme court in the Northern Securities case. He replied: "I have only glanced at the headlines, and have not even read the published report of the decision. I have no desire to say anything on the subject. Besides, it is an affair of the courts."

THE VENEZUELA CASE.

Washington, March 10.—The official copy of the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan cases has just been received at the state department. The cost to the United States for its share of the expenses of the tribunal will amount to $1,800. The government must also pay fees of its own special counsel in the case, which will amount to a great deal more than the above figure.

The total of the claims allowed against Venezuela is in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, about half of which goes to the allied powers and until they are paid the United States and associated powers get nothing.

The estimated 30 per cent receipts of customs dues which Venezuela is to apply to the payment of these claims is about $400,000 per annum, so that it may be nearly ten years, unless business increases, before the non-allied powers would begin to receive their awards.

A MILLION FORGOTTEN.

Iron Mountain, Mich., March 14.—An asset of the late Senator Hanna which was not mentioned in the schedule of his estate and is not generally known is a commission of ten cents a ton on all the ore produced by the Big Chapin mine here, amounting to $100,000 yearly, and paid to the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. The Hanna company has no connection with the mine and does not handle its output, the commission being the compensation for surrendering a lease held by Hanna & Co. when the mine was sold to the National Steel company four years ago. The mine has passed to the Steel combine since then, but the commission will remain in force for ten years more, making an item of $1,000,000, of which no account had been taken in estimating the value of the Hanna estate.

"I Grow Hair In One Night."

Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Secret Compound That Grows Hair on Any Bald Head.

Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night.

He sends a trial package of his new and wonderful remedy free by mail to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes and restores the hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 1869 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write today.

HILL-MORGAN INTERESTS

Will Respect Supreme Court's Merger Decision.

New York, March 15.—The Hill-Morgan interests and the other large holders of the Northern Securities company will respect the supreme court's decision in letter and in spirit, says the Journal of Commerce in quoting a man said to be one of the strongest and best informed Northern Securities stockholders in this city.

"The Securities company will as soon as practicable, be abandoned," continues the statement, "and the securities of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies will be exchanged back, securities originally deposited. Plans for the distribution of the securities were completed some time ago in anticipation of an adverse decision. The effect of the decision, so far as the roads in question, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington, are concerned will not be important, as their absolute independence of operation has not been disturbed. The decision will merely mean the restoration of a community of ownership in the place of the more formal and more permanent form of corporate ownership.

"The result of the decision merely will be the restoration of the community of ownership in the place of the more radical plan for physical consolidation. It will take time to unravel the affair, but probably not as long as at the outset it may seem necessary."

GET CHARTER IN CANADA

Company to Absorb the Northern Securities.

New York, March 15.—A Montreal dispatch today gives R. Forget, vice president of the Montreal Light & Power company, as authority for a statement that the Northern Securities company of Canada has been granted a charter by the Dominion government; that it is backed by the Hill interests and is intended to absorb the Northern Securities company of the United States.

CODY WANTS DIVORCE.

Denver, Col., March 12.—A petition for divorce filed in the district court of Big Horn county, Wyoming, January 9 last, by Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), has just been made public. The complaint charges cruelty and alleges that on December 26, 1900, Mrs. Cody attempted to poison the plaintiff. Another ground on which plaintiff asks a decree is that the marital relation has been intolerable to him by his wife's refusal to entertain his friends at his former home at North Platte, Neb. Mrs. Cody, who is at North Platte, denies her husband's charges and will contest the suit.

Colonel and Mrs. Cody were married at St. Louis, March 6, 1866.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 15.—Close.—The close of wheat was strong. Bad reports from the southwest on the growing crops coupled with the continued strong demand for wheat, by millers served to send prices upward. The market closed at 1c above opening for cash, 1¼c above for May, and July 1c up. Considerable trading is reported. The cash demand was strong, which in a large measure tended to hold up prices. When the bulge started it did not take wheat long to regain the ground lost in the sharp break during the morning. Some shorts were also reported buying heavily.

The opening prices of wheat were a shade lower, being off ½c on cash and May, and but 5@c up on July. The market lacked support and received foreign cables, which were not favorable. Liverpool opened ½c lower. Cables also told that the Argentine strike, while not settled, tended to ease the market. The weather forecast predicted moisture for Illinois and Missouri, also Iowa. For the northwestern states cloudy weather with rising temperature. The foreign demand was light and was not at all active during the morning. The markets, however, remained firm.

Primary wheat receipts were 596,000 bushels, against 639,000 last wek and 453,000 a year ago; shipments were 403,000, against 467,000 and 234,000.

The close of corn was not so strong as wheat. Although prices remained steady the only time corn moved was when wheat had reached its highest mark. Some buying is reported. As during the morning more attention was paid to wheat.

Corn opened firm. Liverpool's cables reported the market unchanged. It acted in sympathy with wheat. The demand was light and little trading was reported. The strength of the Chicago market aided in holding the market steady.

Primary corn receipts were 536,000 bushels, against 608,000 last week, and 776,000 last year; shipments were 361,000, against 408,000 and 573,000.

Oats closed firm. Little trading was reported. The prices varied but little during the whole session. The opening prices were firm, although a shade lower. Every transaction seemed to bear toward wheat.

Clover seed opened 5c lower on the cash and March, while April opened 2½c lower than yesterday's close. But little trading was reported. The demand was light.

Receipts were 830 bags, against 430 last week, and 660 a year ago; shipments were 770, against 675 and 2,100.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Mch. 14 Close.
Cash	$1.01½	$101	$1.01	$1.01½	$1.02
May	1.00	1.00¾	99¾	1.01¼	1.00½
July	93¼	94¼	92⅞	94¼	92⅝
Corn—					
Cash	49¼	....	....	49	49¼
May	48¾	49	48⅞	49¼	49¼
July	50	50	49¾	50¾	50¼
Sept	....	....	....	....	51
Oats—					
Cash	42¼	....	....	49	42¼
May	42	42¼	42½	42½	42¼
July	39½	39⅝	39	39¾	39⅜
Sept	....	....	....	34¾	34½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	75	74
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.45	1.45
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.40	6.40
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.70	....	....	$6.77½	$6.75
March	6.70	....	....	6.77½	6.75
April	6.62½	....	....	6.70	6.65

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 15.—Wall street opening prices of stocks today bounded upwards with some violence from yesterday's closing level. The local tractions were conspicuous, the Metropolitan stocks rising 1¾ each and Brooklyn Transit a point. Lackawanna jumped four points and Smelting 1¼. Gains reached a point in Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Southern railway pfd., and a large fraction in many other leading stocks. Secondary prices were lower.

Realizing sales were fairly well absorbed, although a few stocks reacted ½ and Metropolitan Street Railway 1¼. The market rallied again on small dealings to above the previous high level. Atchison, St. Paul, Southern Pacific and Amalgamated Copper gained a point. Woolen preferred rose 2½. Lackawanna extended its rise to 7 points.

The strength shown by stocks of companies immediately affected by the northern securities decision and of others to which the decree in that case might apply gave strength to the whole market. The inference was drawn that arrangements were completed to protect the property values of stockholders and it was believed that no further proceedings under the power accorded by the decision were to be expected from the federal authorities. Northern Securities on the curb rose over 3 points. Prominent stocks were 1 to 1½ above last night's level. Lackawanna rose 12 in all and General Chemical 5%. Allis Chalmers fell 3. The demand diminished at the higher level, but there were only slight recessions. Bonds were firm at noon. Burlington joint 4s rose a point.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	21½	22⅛	21½	22¼
Am. Sug. R. com.	123⅞	125½	123⅝	123¾
Atchison	65	66¾	64⅞	66¼
Atchison pfd.	88¾	90	88⅜	90
Amal. Copper	45¾	46⅜	45¼	46⅞
Alton com.	38⅜	....	....	38⅞
Balto. & Ohio	74¼	75¼	74	75½
Can. Pac.	110¾	111⅞	110¼	111⅝
Chic. G. W.	14¾	14⅞	14½	14⅝
Con. Tob. 4's	57	....	....	58
Colorado Fuel	27	29	27	29
Corn Products	13¼	13½	12⅜	12⅜
Ches. & Ohio	28⅝	30¼	28½	30¼
Detroit United	63	....	....	63
Del. & Hudson	150½	....	....	152
Erie com	23⅜	25¾	23¼	25¾
Erie 1st pfd	62⅜	64¾	62½	64¼
Ice com	7⅞	....	....	7½
Ill. Central	126¾	....	....	127¼
K. Sou. com.	17	....	....	17
Louis & Nash	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
Leather com	6⅞	....	....	7
Leather pfd	77½	....	....	77½
Manhattan	140½	141	140½	141
Mex. Central	11	11⅛	10⅜	11
Metropolitan	107	107⅜	106¾	107¾
Missouri Pacific	83¼	90	87⅝	90
M. K. & T. com.	16⅞	17½	16⅝	17½
M. K. T. pref.	37⅛	....	....	38¼
North Am. Co.	82	....	....	84
N. Y. Central	114¼	115½	114¼	115¾
N. & W. com.	55	55⅝	54⅝	55¾
Ont. & West	19¾	20¼	19⅝	20⅜
Penn Ry	112⅜	114¼	112⅜	114⅝
People's Gas Co.	94½	96	94½	95¼
Reading com	39⅜	41¼	39⅜	41¼
Rock Island	20	20⅝	19⅜	20⅜
Rock Island pfd.	61	61	60	61
Rep. I. & S. Co.	7¼	....	....	7¼
Rep. pfd.	42¼	....	....	42¼
South. Ry.	19⅜	20⅜	19½	20⅜
So. Ry. pfd.	82¼	84	82½	83¾
St. Paul	138¾	140¼	138⅜	140¼
Southern Pacific	42⅜	44¼	42⅜	44½
Texas Pacific	22	23⅞	22⅜	23⅛
Ten. Cl. & Iron	35½	37¾	35½	37⅝
Union Pacific	72¼	73⅞	72¼	73⅞
U. S. Steel	10⅜	....	....	11⅛
U. S. Steel pfd.	56⅛	56⅞	55¾	56¾
Virginia Chem.	30¾	....	....	31½
Wabash com.	17⅜	....	....	18¼
Wabash pfd.	33	34¼	33	34⅛
Wab. Deb. B's	58	....	....	....
Wis. Central pfd.	40	....	....	40

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers Selling Prices—

Butter, very firm; fancy Elgin creamery, one-pound prints, 25½@26½c; solid pack, 26@27c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 11¼@12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 24½@25½c; solid pack, 25@26c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15@19c per dozen.

Cabbages—Holland seed, 3½c per lb.

Lettuce—Per pound, 12½c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Celery—30@40c per bun.

Onions—Green, 15@20c per dozen; home grown, per bushel, $1@1.25.

Potatoes—90c@$1.00 per bushel.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 10c; young chickens, 12c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@13c; young chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 15.—Butter easy; creameries, 14@23½c; dairies, 13½@21c.

Eggs weak; at mark, cases included, 16½@17c.

Cheese easy; Daisies, 11c; Twins, 10½c; Young Americas, 11c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 15.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard easy; prime western steam, $7.60. Butter—Receipts, 7,541 pkgs.; quiet; extra fresh creamery, 24c; creamery, common to choice, 15@25c; state dairy, 14@21c; old creamery 14@20c. Cheese—Receipts, 6,572 pkgs.; quiet; state full cream fancy, small and large colored and white September, 12c; do late made, 10¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 1,625 pkgs.; lower and unsettled, state and Pennsylvania nearby average finest, 20c; state and Pennsylvania firsts, 19c; western firsts, 19c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 15-16@3c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 7-16@3¼c; molasses sugar, 2 11-16@2¾c; refined firm; crushed, $5.30; powdered, $4.70; granulated, $4.60. Petroleum unsettled; refined, all ports, $8.50@8.65. Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 6⅝c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 31@37c.

New York, March 15.—Poultry—Alive steady; chickens, 12c; fowls, 14c; turkeys, 15c. Dressed steady; western chickens, 12@13c; fowls, dry picked, 13½c; turkeys, western young hens, 16@17c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.25@5.75; poor to medium, $3.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.30; cows, $1.60@4.25; heifers, $2.25@4.50; canners, $1.60@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.00; calves, $2.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 30,000; market 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.55@5.65; rough heavy, $5.35@5.50; light, $4.85@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.35@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady to strong; good to choice wethers, $4.00@4.85; fair to choice mixed, $3.70@4.50; western sheep, $3.70@5.25; native lambs, $4.00@5.75.

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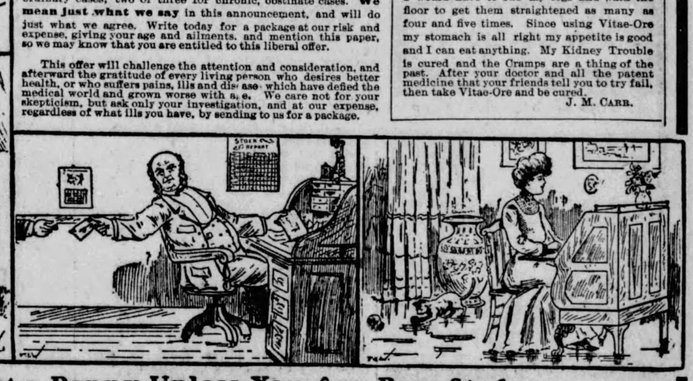

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